TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR—NO. 3.

SEN. NEWBERRY VINDICATED BY SENATE VOTE

Michigan Lawmaker Retains His Contested Seat in Upper House by a Vote of 46 to 41.

Every cloud upon the title to his seat having been removed by a vote of 46 to 41 of the United States senate, Truman H. Newberry has resumed his activities upon the senate floor as senator from the state of Michigan.

Senator Newberry and his friends consider his personal vindication complete and, if it is possible, Senator Newberry hopes by energetic effort and faithful attention to his duties to make up for his enforced inactivity during the many months in which his right to a place in the senate has been contested.

Senator Newberry's enemies have ever been noted for their persistence and it is taken for granted that those who have been his bitterest critics will continue their hostility. These die-hard opponents are expected to endeavor to put as good a face as possible on their defeat and there is no disposition to deny them whatever satisfaction they are able to extract from the situation. They are expected to seize the slender majority of five votes by which Newberry held to his seat as a sort of balm for their injured feelings.

It is evident also that the anti-Newberry forces will attempt to extract as much satisfaction as possible out of the form of the resolution by which Newberry's right to his seat was confirmed.

Text of Resolution.

Following is the text of the resolution:

"1. That the contest of Henry Ford against Truman H. Newberry be and it is hereby dismissed.

"2. That Truman H. Newberry is hereby declared to be a duly elected senator from the state of Michigan for the term of six years commencing on the fourth day of March, 1919, and is entitled to hold his seat in the senate of the United States.

"3. That whether the amount expended in this (Michigan) primary was $195,000 as was fully reported or openly acknowledged or whether there were some few thousand dollars in excess, the amount expended was in either case too large, much larger than ought to have been expended. The expenditure of such excessive sums in behalf of a candidate, either with or without his knowledge and consent, being contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, such excessive expenditures are hereby severely condemned and disapproved."

The third paragraph of this resolution was proposed by Senator Willis of Ohio, who until the last minute was counted doubtful. Willis believed that Newberry was not personally responsible for the excessive sums spent in his behalf by relatives and friends, and this view was likewise held by the Republican leaders and Newberry supporters.

Reproach Not Intended.

Willis, in presenting his amendment, stated emphatically that it was not intended to carry a reproach to Senator Newberry personally, or amount to an implied criticism or censure of Senator Newberry, himself. Senator Willis declared the sole purpose was to place the senate on record as opposed to the use of large sums of money in senatorial elections. To punish Newberry for one of which he was personally guiltless would amount to cruelty, he declared, and to penalize him for the improper acts of the others would constitute ex-post facto punishment. The Democrats and several Republicans who voted against Newberry contested this construction of the Willis amendment. They insist that it qualified Newberry's exoneration and the senate, while actually declaring Newberry duly elected, was in effect declaring his election to be irregular. This argument was denied by the Republicans who insisted that, because Newberry was innocent of personal connection with the expenditures, he was freed from blame.

The Republicans insisted that it was entirely logical to exonerate Senator Newberry of a charge of which he was not guilty and at the same time express commendation of the act for which others bear the responsibility.

The Democrats are not so downcast at the victory of Senator Newberry as might be supposed. They regard the case as an excellent campaign issue for the coming congressional election and they remember Henry Ford's promise that he would help defeat senators who voted for Newberry with pleasant anticipation. The final roll call in which 46 senators voted to keep Newberry in his seat and 41 voted to oust him from the senate reveals that, of the 17 Republican senators who are compelled to seek re-election this Fall, 14 voted for Newberry. The other three were Senators Johnson of California, Sutherland of West Virginia and LaFollette of Wisconsin. Johnson was absent and LaFollette and Sutherland voted against Newberry.

The Newberry case divided the senate more evenly than any issue except the League of Nations fight in recent years. There was likewise more bitterness displayed than at any time since the fight over the Versailles treaty. The Democrats put up a solid front against Newberry, with one exception. Senator Watson of Georgia spoke in Newberry's behalf and announced he would vote for him, but he failed to appear in the senate and his vote was not cast. The debate was marked by great bitterness on both sides and well directed publicity added to the feeling against Newberry.

Until the Michigan senator appeared upon the floors of the senate and in manly, straightforward statement revealed his connection with the 1918 campaign, there was a

Continued on Page Two.

Vindicated by His Peers

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY of Michigan won a long and bitter fight when the senate determined his right to hold a seat in that body. His seat was contested in the courts and in the senate itself as the result of charges by Henry Ford, his defeated opponent. Newberry served his country in the World war as an officer in the navy for a dollar a year while Ford was manufacturing worthlesss eagle boats to sell to the government.

OPEN SESSION DUE THIS WEEK

Shantung Issue Is Nearing Settlement at Washington Conference.

The arms conference entered another week Monday which was expected to see the naval program wiped off the slate and the Shantung issue, if not finally settled, at least so far advanced toward that point as to permit the delegates to direct their attention undividedly to settlement of the remaining issues in the Far East.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates continued their effort to dispose of further collateral questions in the Shantung negotiations, while awaiting fresh instructions from Pekin and Tokio bearing on the compromise proposals for settlement of the central issue involving conditions for restoration to China of the Tsing Tao-Tsinanfu railroad.

Completion of the naval limitation treaty, meantime, still awaited formal approval by Tokio of the article dealing with Pacific fortifications, which was expected in time to permit approval of the pact by the full naval committee and its announcement at a plenary session of the conference before the end of the week.

ADMIRAL NELSON'S FLAGSHIP IS SENT INTO DRY DOCK

Admiral Lord Nelson's famous old flagship, the Victory, which has been moored in Southampton water for the last 100 years, is to be dry-docked at Portsmouth for a thorough examination. It is doubtful if the old ship will go back to her moorings again.

The Victory, which was launched at Chatham drydock in 1756, has served for nearly 100 years as the flagship for the admiral commanding at Portsmouth.

Will Hays Quits Harding Cabinet for the Movies

WILL H. HAYS

Announcement that Postmaster General Hays will shortly retire from the cabinet has been made at the White House. The President personally gave out the following statement:

"The postmaster general and I have been discussing at considerable length the proposal which has been made to him to become the head of a national association of motion picture producers and distributers. If the arrangement proves to be, when the details are worked out, what it seems to be, I cannot well interpose any objection to Mr. Hays' retiring from the cabinet to take up a work so important. It is too great an opportunity for a helpful public service for him to refuse."

DEFENDS FARM BLOC IN SENATE

Senator Kendrick Speaks Before Live Stock Association.

Never before have the stock growers of the country been confronted with as many or as serious problems as those being faced today, Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, told the American Live Stock association in convention in Colorado Springs, Colo.

"The solution of our task," said Senator Kendrick, "lies along the line of patient and courageous cooperation on the part of all. Let it not be said that the laborers are few or lacking in diligence."

Senator Kendrick voiced his approval of what is konwn as the agricultural bloc in the senate when he said:

"The prospect of obtaining modifications in the tariff bill, favorable to the wool growers and live stock producers, is increased by the fact that nearly every member of the so-called agricultural bloc is in favor of such changes. And I may say here that the membership of this bloc is composed almost exclusively of senators from the West and South, and includes something like an even number of members of both political parties.

"The actions of this group of men are not based upon an attitude either in opposition to or in favor of any political party, neither are they antagonistic to anything that speaks for the welfare of any other industry or any section of the nation.

"An important part of our legislative program is the enactment of a law that will prove a more permanent system of credits for producers of live stock than are now available. The farm loan act has provided a fairly satisfactory method of making loans based upon landed securities, but no system of credits has yet been provided that will afford to stockmen reasonable access to loanable funds at low rates of interest and covering the necessary period of time required in the production of live stock."

Choked by His Tongue

Erich Ferguson was strangled to death by his own tongue, which swelled suddenly to enormous size. This form of disease, physicians say, is angioneurotic oedema.

VETERANS ARE DRIVEN INSANE FROM NEGLECT

Soldier Organization Calls President's Attention to Ohio Situation as Horrible Example.

Asserting that the more than 3,500 mentally disabled former service men now placed in state institutions were victims of such "gross neglect, indifference and profiteering" as constituted a "black reproach on the honor of the nation," the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in a memorial presented to President Harding urged immediate action by the government looking to the treatment of all such cases in federal institutions.

Neglect of these cases in state institutions, the memorial said, is committing to permanent insanity many of the victims who by timely treatment probably could be cured.

Describing the condition of "contract" cases of this class in the institutions of the state of Ohio as typical of those in "practically every state" the memorial asserted the government had "farmed out the insane ex-service men of Ohio to state asylums which are notoriously overcrowded, undermanned and inadequately equipped to treat and care for them," while it has not provided one federal institution for this purpose in the state.

"For example," the memorial said, "in the Longview asylum of Hamilton county, Ohio., there are 12 gallant soldiers who broke down mentally under the stress of war although Longview is so overcrowded that 240 of the inmates sleep on the floor like cattle every night."

Of the 250 mentally disabled placed in all the institutions of the state, of whom it was said physicians believe half might be cured by treatment, not one, the memorial asserted, was receiving medical treatment of any kind for their mental diseases and curable cases are being daily doomed to permanent insanity. None of the institutions, it was further asserted, segregated its tubercular patients.

An average profit of $300 on each patient out of the $547.50 annual maintenance fee paid by the government, was shown in figures for the nine institutions in Ohio cited in the memorial as recently having been made public by Dr. H. S. MacAveal director of the state welfare department. The profit per man ranged from $276.66 for the Athens State hospital to $230.93 for the Institution for Feeble Minded.

In hundreds of cases, it was asserted, relatives are refusing to commit mentally disable veterans, who might be restored to useful citizenship, to conditions in the "contract" asylums, most of which, the memorial said, are "nothing more than lock-ups."

FOOD PRICES DROP IN SIXTEEN CITIES

Retail food prices in 16 principal cities in the United States decreased 12 to 18 per cent in the 12 months ending Dec. 15 last, the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor has announced.

The bureau's figures showed that prices prevailing last month in 13 of the cities from which 1913 statistics were available had increased since that year from 33 to 59 per cent. During the month from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1921, 12 of the cities reported decreases in food prices, two reported increases and the other two, Manchester, N. H. and Minneapolis, reported no change.

200 Rum-Stuffed Cocoanuts Seized When Cork Slips

Two hundred cocoanuts which contained, not their own natural milk, but a pint each of strong Jamaica rum, were seized by federal agents in a Minneapolis railroad station recently.

A cork plug coming out of one of the cocoanuts led to the discovery of the rum by an agent who was at the station. An eye of each cocoanut had been bored out, the nut filled, and a burned cork stopper placed in the hole.

They Are Responsible for New Irish Free State

RATIFICATION of the treaty with Great Britain creating the Irish Free State resulted in De Valera resigning as president of the republic, his defeat for re-election and the vesting of the power of government in the above Sinn Fein chiefs. Arthur Griffith was elected president of the Dail Eireann, the Irish parliament. E. J. Duggan is minister of home affairs; Michael Collins is minister of finance; and Richard Mulcahey is minister of defense. All were in favor of approving the pact with Britain.

Woman Mayor, 80, to Serve Doughnuts to Get Quorum at Council Sessions

The oldest woman mayor in the United States is the title claimed by Mrs. Mary McFadden, 80, chief executive of Magnetic Springs, Ohio, who is such a strong partisan that she voted against her own son, who does not happen to see things politically as she does.

Mayor McFadden declares that the residents may expect as good an administration as though a man had been elected.

As active and vigorous as most women half her age, Mother McFadden, as she is known to the village, expresses the belief that anyone who has been successful in raising a family can succeed in conducting the affairs of a village.

Mrs. McFadden is confident she will be able to control the village council. "Men are just grown up boys," she said, "and I am blessed with exceptionally good boys as members on my council.

"I understand that some difficulty has been experienced in the past in obtaining a quorum of the council, but I am going to try a new plan which, I hope, will bring a full attendance at every meeting. My observations during three-quarters of a century have convinced me that there is quite a little truth in the old adage which declares the way to a man's heart is via the stomach. Council meetings in the future will open with serving doughnuts or cake and coffee."

Mrs. McFadden is out for good roads. This village is not touched by steam or electric lines. It is one of the oldest and best known health resorts in the country, but there are no paved roads within a radius of nine miles in Union county. This road question she is planning to take up with the state highway department.

WATCHA LIKE?

J. Gordon, Sloansville, N. Y.—"I have been a reader of The Blade for three or four years and think there is no paper like it."

Geo. W. Fockler, Kirkwood, W. Va.—"I like The Blade from start to finish. 'A Man For the Ages' takes the cake."

Callie Cook, Rupert, W. Va.—"I think the Household page and A. P. Sandles' department is worth the price of the paper."

Mrs. M. C. Campbell, Senecaville, Ohio.—"The Blade is the best weekly paper published. I like every department."

Sam Stucky, Locust Point, Ind.—"I am a reader of The Blade and like it fine."

TO PAY BONUS WITH WAR DEBT

Long-Term Securities to Be Offered for Sale to Public of U. S.

Cash bonuses for former soldiers of the great war will be available as soon as the $11,000,000,000 allied debt to the United States, or part of it, is refunded into long term obligations.

This is the administration plan which chairman Fordney outlined to the house committee on ways and means last week, and in accord with which the foreign debt refunding bill is to be pushed through within the next month and followed with bonus legislation.

The program, which has been approved by President Harding, provides for the payment of the bonuses from the interest on the war loans or, if such interest be not sufficient from the proceeds of the sale to the general public of long term securities into which the foreign loans will be refunded.

Under this plan it will be possible to go ahead with soldiers' bonus legislation without knowing what the terms of interest payments are to be.

One of the features of the scheme is that the foreign securities shall be sold at not less than par and shall be guaranteed by the United States government.

The administration refunding bill is in the hands of the senate finance committee. The bonus bill will start in the house ways and means committee.

It is estimated that it will not be necessary to sell as much as $1,000,000,000 worth of the more than $10,000,000,000 worth of foreign securities which the United States will have. If funds derived from the sale of these securities are used for the soldiers' bonus it will mean that ultimately that much additional money must be raised by taxation or otherwise to retire Liberty bonds.

Representative Bacharach of New Jersey, a Republican member of the house ways and means committee, introduced a bill in the house providing for a tax on gasoline as a means of raising funds for a bonus. His bill imposes a tax of three cents per gallon on sales and deliveries by manufacturers or producers of gasoline.

Jobs Are Nursed

The "fly-by-night" type of domestic servant is rapidly disappearing, L. H. Sullivan, director of the New York employment bureau, says. Nowadays, Mr. Sullivan said, girls think twice before they leave a job. Chances of getting another are not so good as they were and the chance of getting a husband with a good job is almost negligible.

GENOA CONFAB STIRS DOUBTS OF POINCARE

New French Premier Sees Danger in Setting Germany Back on Her Feet Economically.

Premier Raymond Poincare formally took over the duties of foreign minister Monday, as he will hold both posts in the new cabinet. Following a conference with M. Briand, former premier, M. Poincare went to the foreign office to meet the Marquis Curzon, Britsish foreign secretary, at 4 o'clock. They were to discuss the Near East, but particularly the Franco-Turkish treaty against which Great Britain has lodged numerous objections.

Premier Briand's Resignation.

Aristide Briand, last Thursday, resigned from the premiership and Raymond Poincare, former president of the republic, was chosen to succeed him.

M. Briand's resignation came with dramatic suddenness in the chamber of deputies for the premier, returning from his conference with the British prime minister at Cannes, had brought the opposing members of his cabinet into accord with his policies, and, by a powerful speech, in the chamber, had apparently won over the great majority to his side.

His blunt eloquence evoked a tremendous ovation, and when he abruptly declared his intention of withdrawing from the government, the members of the chamber seemed overwhelmed.

Although the retirement of Premier Briand was unexpected, it was apparent from the very beginning that he felt keen resentment against the many obstacles placed in his way in the important negotiations in which he has been engaged.

He had the appearance of a man aged and physically fatigued throughout his entire speech.

Notwithstanding this, however, seldom has M. Briand risen to the high pitch of eloquence attained, when, in a voice trembling with ill-suppressed emotion, and facing his colleagues on the ministerial benches, he said:

"A statesman has no right to go to his post of battle if he has not the certainty that he shall not receive bullets from behind. He can face the bullets of the enemy, but he must not receive any from his own country."

Genoa Confab Under Fire.

The new premier views the proposed international economic conference at Genoa with some anxiety. This was shown by the following statement from him published Monday.

"The conference at Genoa is a leap in the dark," Poincare said. "It may destroy French rights which still exist under the treaty of Versailles. There is danger in setting Germany on her feet, she may become a commercial danger to Britain and a military danger to France. France cannot be expected to meet the Russian soviet on a footing of equality at Genoa. It is not yet certain whether M. Briand bound French adhesion to the Genoa project."

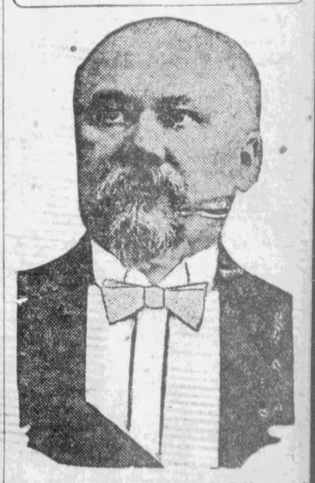
In another statement to the press Premier Poincare said he wished the proposed Anglo-French treaty of alliance to be expanded so as to give France equal rights with England and to protect Poland in the event of attack by Germany.

"France wishes equal obligations to protect England just as England promises to protect France," he said. "We do not wish an unequal pact which gives France the appearance of being a protected nation. That might seem to authorize the protector to dictate our policies. The pact must be extended to include common intervention in the case of a German attack upon Poland. The Anglo-French general staffs would co-operate in a common mobilization plan."

Cabinet Takes Up Reins.

The new cabinet under Premier Poincare went into power Monday. The new premier achieved a notable success in limiting the ministerial crisis to three days, but failed to accomplish the desire with which he is credited of forming a cabinet of wide national union on the lines of the cabinets formed in 1914 and 1915 while he was president of the republic. He could be hardly expected to include the Socialists who were represented in those ministries, however, for their press has seized upon the return of Poincare to power to revive their charges that he personally was responsible for the war.

New French Premier



RAYMOND POINCARE

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

THIS IS THE ERA of the great national joke. What is it? Well, if we accept the opinion of the har-har humorists, it is prohibition. We feel that something concerning this source of so-called humor should be recorded here.

Isn't it funny when some poor devil whose appetite is stronger than his will, stronger than his sense of duty toward his family, stronger than his respect for law, deliberately swallows bootleg booze, illicit poison, and turns up his toes! Yet there are fat men, lean men, tall men and short men who are laughing at the United States Constitution, the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act. The fundamental principles of our government are terribly funny to the men who don't want prohibition to succeed.

What We Talk About.

"What We Talk About" is the subject of an editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer which deals with the question of prohibition. The paper is a supporter of the Eighteenth amendment. It asks what is the dominant subject of conversation among Americans at the present time? Its own question is answered in this way:

"If one consults the average newspaper humorous column one must conclude that the topic is bootleg whisky.

"If one takes his cue from conversation heard in a Pullman smoker, it is bootleg whisky with perhaps some added detail about how the Eighteenth amendment may most easily be evaded.

"If one's information comes from what one hears across the vaudeville footlight, the topic is home brewing and the possible prosperous possibilities of bootlegging.

"If one believes what he gets from whisper and innuendo from these and similar sources the public thought of America revolves dizzily from hour to hour about this one all-important, all-absorbing, all-inspiring topic as to how individuals and groups may best defy the fundamental law of the nation, the acts of congress and the legislative will of the state."

No Occasion for Despair.

But prohibition cannot be laughed out of the Constitution. The weird jokes on the subject of bootleg whisky are about as funny as the old barroom stories. At 8 P. M. the barroom tale was worth a smile; at 9 o'clock it might create loud laughter; at 10 it was a little funnier; at closing time it was side-splitting. But next morning, if remembered at all, the story of the night before was flat and tasteless. So it will be, in the sober days that are to come, with the stuff of these funny fellows who hope to kill law with their insipid humor.

There is no reason for law-respecting Americans to despair. The majority of the American people have a will of their own. They are not foolish. They knew what they were doing when they supported prohibition. It was not put over by any spasmodic sentiment. The growth of the sentiment required many years for maturity, and ninety million people are not going to let fifteen million laugh out of existence the greatest reform of the century.

Comparative Humor.

Is it really funny that bootleggers sell a quart of poison that kills at 40 rods? It is no funnier than the joke of the husband of the old wet days who went home on Saturday night and beat his wife over the head with the stove lifter because she waited until midnight for him to return.

There is not much to laugh at in a law that encourages a father to buy clothing, shoes and food for his children. We can see nothing side-splitting in sobriety. You can't make a joke out of a man saving his money and building a home for his family.

In the old days about one out of every hundred saloonists obeyed the law. Is it funnier now when the law is violated than it was then?

Vociferants in the Minority.

The men who make the most noise are the ones who say prohibition is a failure. They say it because they want it to be so. But the vociferants are in the minority. The great, silent majority of Americans are not laughing because somebody breaks the law by selling a bottle of bootleg whisky and some fool buys it and drinks it. It is easy for two or three, a half dozen or a dozen men to make themselves believe that by some miracle the country can again be made wet. But can you recall an amendment to the Constitution that has been changed to please law-breakers?

The era of the great national joke will pass. The maudlin, hooch-inspired ha-ha will die out, and the righteousness of the prohibition cause will triumph.

This from the Plain Dealer is worth remembering:

"Let us be sensible even with our humor. When the Tooley street tailors get to swapping their dare-devil experiences in a Pullman washroom, let us not imagine they are speaking for the people of America. Their narrow horizon is of their own making."

FORD OFFER FOR MUSCLE SHOALS UP TO CONGRESS

Detroit Financier Agrees With Secretary Weeks to Pay Final Cost of Muscle Shoals Project.

It will be up to congress to accept or reject Henry Ford's offer for a 100-year lease of the United States government's waterpower dams and nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

Following his conference with Ford and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Secretary of War Weeks announced he would submit the offer to congress in the form of a contract with a modification agreed to by Ford.

Weeks, however, declared his disappointment that Ford would not agree to further modifications and plainly indicated his purpose not to recommend acceptance of the modified offer.

It seems certain that a bitter fight will be waged in congress over the Ford proposal. For months powerful water-power, cyanide and fertilizer manufacturing interests have been conducting a strenuous propaganda campaign against it and their efforts will be intensified as soon as the offer goes to congress.

Should Weeks not only fail to recommend the Ford offer but openly urge its rejection, its enemies would exploit this as a great advantage.

Weeks to Offer Comments.

Weeks did not say he would recommend rejection, but remarked that when he submitted the offer to congress he would send along some "comments of his own." The modification agreed to by Ford concerns the plan for paying off the cost of the dams at Muscle Shoals, when finally completed by the government.

In his original offer Ford agreed to pay $40,000,000 for the completed dams in payments stretching over the 100-year period. As this is a mere estimate Secretary Weeks insisted the payments should cover the final cost whatever the figures should be.

Ford yielded on this point but refused to agree to any other modifications, including a proposal that the large period should be reduced from 100 to 50 years to meet the terms of the present water-power bill.

Weeks wanted Ford to increase beyond $5,000,000 the initial cash payment which Ford offered on the Muscle Shoals properties which already have cost the government $7,000,000.

Ford, on the advice of his engineers who accompanied him, declined. Under the terms of the Ford offer, if accepted, the government would be obligated to resume construction work on the Wilson dam at once and complete it with the installation of hydro-electric equipment for generation of 600 horsepower. The value on the remaining cost of the locks, dam and power-house facilities was placed at $20,000,000 and on this Ford agreed to pay an annual rental of six per cent, or $1,200,000, after the first six years during which his annual payments were to be $200,000 a year.

To Make Cheap Fertilizer.

Ford agreed to maintain the nitrate plant in a state of constant readiness to manufacture explosives and other wartime necessities for the government, to conduct experiments concerning the making of fertilizers for agricultural uses, and to sell any fertilizer products manufactured at a fair price and at a profit of not more than eight per cent.

SHADE OF HERCULES—"MY LABORS WERE A CINCH!"

SENATOR NORRIS PLANS ABOLISHING ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN AMENDMENT

Senator Norris of Nesbraska has proposed a constitutional amendment which if adopted would make it possible for voters of the United States to elect a president and vice president of different political faiths if they so desired.

The Norris amendment is designed to abolish the electoral college and provide for election of president and vice president by direct vote of the people. The Norris proposal would also go a long way toward destroying the strength of political parties. Senator Norris believes that the presidency is now beyond control of the people and is under the control of manipulated conventions.

"When our forefathers adopted the Constitution they were afraid to place too much power in the hands of the people," says Senator Norris, "and so they provided for the election of the chief magistrate by an electoral college. The members of this electoral college, the Constitution provides, shall be chosen in such manner as the legislatures of the several states shall provide. Thus the election of the chief executive was placed two steps beyond the reach of the voter. It was intended that these presidential electors should exercise discretion in the selection of a president and vice president, but as time went on and the people became anxious for a greater voice in their own government, they provided a method of instructing the presidential electors through the instrumentality of party conventions. This has taken away from the presidential elector the discretion which the law in fact gives him, but it has not by any means placed the selection of president and vice president in the hands of the people themselves.

"In order to be elected president of the United States it is necessary to be nominated by some political party. The practical result is that any man or set of men who are able, through any means whatever, to control presidential conventions, do in fact select the president and vice president of our country. Nominations for president are made as everybody knows by a few so-called leaders, who through various and devious ways, known only to the politician, control and handle the misled and wornout party convention delegates in accordance with the wishes and decrees of political bosses. On election day the people find that the voter has nothing left to decide except to choose between the two evils, and there is no way by which he can properly protest against such arbitrary control of nominations. He is as helpless on election day as though he were entirely disfranchised.

"If the electoral college were abolished an independent candidate for president would be not only a possibility but a probability whenever the conventions of the great political parties were manipulated and controlled by unfair and dishonorable means."

BRITISH-BELGIAN TREATY SIGNED

Temporary Protocol Soon Will Be Placed Before Two Cabinets.

Premier Theunys of Belgium, Sunday received newspaper men and confirmed the signature of a provisional protocol for an Anglo-Belgian military covenant guaranteeing to Belgium defensive support by all the British forces in case of aggression against Belgium by any foreign power.

The premier said the terms of the compact would be submitted simultaneously to the British and Belgium cabinets.

He added that Italy would send out invitations to the Genoa conference and expressed the belief that the United States would be represented.

The Belgian delegates were proceeding to Genoa with the hope of re-establishing durable peace; Belgium has imposed the condition that Russia recognize not only national loans, but municipal and provincial loans, and also integrally restore factories and industrial works, in which 3,500,000 francs gold is the amount of the Belgian investments.

Referring to the facilities for the payment of war debts granted by Great Britain on $15,000,000 loaned to Belgium, Premier Theunys expressed the hope that the United States would follow Britain's example, as the Belgian debt amounted to $160,000,000.

UNEMPLOYED ARE GIVEN TWO MEALS DAILY BY CITY

Unemployed transients are given two free meals by the city of Murphysboro, Ill., and then told to "move on."

Residents of Murphysboro have been asked to send anyone begging for food at their doors to the city jail where the meals are served. Mayor Davis and the city council decided upon the plan. Money to provide the meals comes from municipal funds.

Police authorities declared that the plan was put into effect to prevent numbers of unemployed men from spending the Winter there and begging food from the people. Each applicant is required to register for the meals.

BOOZE AGENTS ARE REFUSED SALARY BOOST

House Appropriations Committee Turns Down Haynes' Plea for Increasing Pay of Men.

The house appropriations committee came down flat-footed upon a request of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes that larger salaries be provided next year for state prohibition directors.

Hearings on the treasury department appropriation bill have just been made public and they reveal that the committee turned its face resolutely against Haynes' proposal that higher salaries be provided for the state directors and some of the other enforcement officers under his direction. Commissioner Haynes told the committee that the state directors were not paid enough and that many of them were clamoring for higher salaries.

Figures presented to the committee revealed that these state officers receive from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. The average salary is $4,000.

Members of the committee seemed to believe that the directors were getting fair salaries under present pay schedules. Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee, told Commissioner Haynes that the committee had established the unalterable rule that no government salaries should be increased at the present time and that it was useless to ask for more money for this purpose. In response to a question Commissioner Haynes admitted that there had been no dearth of applicants for places as state directors, the jobs usually being eagerly sought.

Appropriations Increased.

While the appropriation bill as reported by the committee carries $9,250,000 for prohibition enforcement, which is an increase of $1,750,000 over the sum appropriated last year, the bill carries a provision that none of the funds made available shall be used for the increase of compensation of any employe.

The extra money allowed for next year will enable the employment of between 500 and 600 more field agents and about 100 additional field clerks. The money allowed for prohibition enforcement work is $750,000 less than was requested by Commissioner Haynes, which was $10,000,000. Of the total amount allowed $750,000 is for the enforcement of the anti-drug laws.

Deputy Commissioner West told the committee that for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1921, or for the first 18 months the Volstead act was in effect, there were nearly 35,000 violation cases brought and taxes and penalties collected amounting to $53,000,000.

In the bonded warehouses there were about 38,000,000 gallons of liquor Dec. 1, 1921. When the law went into effect in January, 1920, there were approximately 69,000,000 gallons. In other words, about 31,000,000 gallons have been withdrawn since prohibition became effective.

Calls Dry Law Popular.

Chairman Madden asked Commissioner Haynes what was the sentiment of the public with reference to enforcement of prohibition. Commissioner Haynes replied: "I think I am able to interpret in a fair way the wishes of the people and I think that the people of this country are back of this law; I think they want it enforced, and I think they will demand of the country that sufficient support be given to enforce it properly and directly.

"There is a very strong reaction favorable to the law's enforcement. I think there will be an easing off of our problems, but right now we are at the critical time and if we show any relaxation of our organization or breakdown because we are not adequately manned. I think it will cost this government many, many millions of dollars to make up all that lost ground. I think we have an efficient organization now and should add to it."

To Build Big Stadium

A stadium large enough to seat 30,000 persons will be built in Bucharest. The government proposes to develop national sports in every possible way.

Women Take Prominent Part in Official Life

Miss Mary Anderson.

Women are taking a prominent part in official life at the nation's capital these days, and it is quite natural that a woman should head the women's bureau of the labor department. This is Miss Mary Anderson, who heads that bureau, and she is one of the two women holding bureau chiefs' positions under the federal government.

YANKEES TAKING GERMAN BRIDES

Every Transport Carries Back to America Many Couples.

Winsome German girls continue to make inroads in the American forces in Germany, despite the standing order issued two years ago that enlisted men who married there would be returned to America with their wives on the next army transport.

Every transport with returning troops carries its quota of newly-weds, and whenever a troop train leaves Coblenz for Antwerp, the port of embarkation, the flower shops do a splendid business, their customers being chiefly Germans who desire to bestow flowers upon the departing brides, full of anticipation and hope for a wonderful existence in their new homes across the Atlantic.

More than 1,000 American soldiers have married in Germany during the last two years and ten months, say estimates of American officers and German civil officials. Most of the men and their wives already have been sent to the United States.

Many soldiers who desired to marry and remain in the service on this side, took great pains, officers say, to keep the facts from becoming known generally. Officers say some of the soldiers took their prospective brides into unoccupied Germany, and were married there, most of these events having taken place when America and Germany, technically, were still at war.

SEN. NEWBERRY IS VINDICATED

Continued From Page One.

strong possibility of Newberry losing his seat. After Newberry appeared on the floor, however, and the Democratic plan to heckle and embarrass him was frustrated by the Michigan senator's ability to take care of himself in debate, the Democratic fight collapsed and it became certain that Newberry would win.

The roll call follows:

For seating Senator Newberry, Republicans—Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Calder, Cameron, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Harreld, Kellogg, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McKinley, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Nicholson, Oddie, Page, Pepper, Phipps, Poindexter, Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Stanfield, Sterling, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, (Indiana); Weller and Willis. Total, 46.

Against, Republicans:

Borah, Capper, Jones, (Washington); Kenyon, Ladd, LaFollette, Norbeck, Norris and Sutherland. Nine.

Democrats — Ashurst, Broussard, Caraway, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Hitchcock, Jones, (New Mexico); King, McKellar, Myers, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, (Massachusetts); Walsh, (Montana), and Williams. Thirty-two.

Six senators were paired, three Republicans, Crow of Pennsylvania, Dupont, Delaware, and Moses, New Hampshire, being paired for Senator Newberry, with Senators Kendrick of Wyoming, Stanley, Kentucky, and Reed of Missouri against.

Three senators were absent and not voting. They were: Senators Newberry, Johnson of California, Republicans, and Watson, Democrat, Georgia.

Announcement was made originally that Senator Watson was paired with Senator Norbeck, but later it was announced on the floor that Mr. Watson did not wish a pair and Senator Norbeck voted.

TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15c

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkably Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and in spite of the high cost of his enlarged and greatly improved paper he makes this rare offer to bring his circulation up to 400,000 a week. You will like this paper; it is 29 years old and now better than ever; splendid stories and rare miscellany. Question Box answers all your questions. Only 15 cents mailed at once to Pathfinder, 102 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C., will keep your whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired. —Advertisement

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The bill of Congressman John I. Cable, of Lima, O., to revise the federal corrupt practices act would place a limit on campaign expenditures of candidates for senator and representative to three cents a vote for the total number of votes cast in the state or district at the last general election with a maximum for senators of $25,000 and a minimum of $2,000 and maximum for representatives of $4,000 and minimum of $2,000.

A section aimed to prevent repetition of the Ford-Newberry scandal makes it criminal and subject to severe penalties for a person to expend money on behalf of a candidate without the written consent of the candidate.

Another section provides that if the candidate receiving the highest number of votes is disqualified by violating the law, the candidate receiving the next highest number may be seated. Any violation may be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year or both.

Strong opposition is developing in congress to the plan of Colonel Charles R. Forbes, director of the United States veterans' bureau, and Brigadier General C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician, for the establishment of several "vocational universities" for the rehabilitation and training of disabled ex-service men.

Congressman Martin B. Madden, chairman of the house appropriations committee, and Congressman W. R. Woods, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the subcommittee having jurisdiction over appropriations for the veterans' bureau, are against the plan on the grounds of economy and many house leaders stand with them.

Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, O., has already been converted into a "vocational university" and 500 men are now enrolled there. This was done without legislative authority as an experiment and Col. Forbes has declared it a success. He proposes three other such institutions—one in New England, one in the South, and one on the Pacific coast.

Despite the feeling in senatorial quarters that at least one sensational charge of the killing of American soldiers in France had been shattered by testimony given before the special senate investigating committee by army officers who served at Is-Sur-Tille, Senator Watson, Democrat, Georgia, refused to admit that his case had approached anything like a collapse.

Provisions of the Snell-McCormick forestry bill were endorsed by Elbert H. Baker, publisher of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, who appeared at a hearing before the house agriculture committee as a representative of the American Newspaper Publishers association.

Baker said he favored every portion of the bill which provides for co-operation by the federal government with states and owners of timberlands in the conservation of forests and development of new timber tracts.

Passage of the measure also was advocated by W. L. Hall, representing the Union League Club of Chicago, who presented resolutions from the club endorsing the bill.

In opposing the senate's confirmation of the nomination of George W. Upton of Warren, O. to be member of the federal trade commission, Senator Pomerene affirmed that he is influenced by neither personal nor partisan consideration.

In order to convince his wife, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice chairman of the Republican national committee of this, the Ohio senator said he had sent word through former Congressman Victor Heintz of Cincinnati that if the President would substitute her name for that of her husband, he would vote her confirmation.

WORLD'S OPPRESSED PEOPLES ARE ASSERTING THEMSELVES

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

With India harassing the British government by means of its non-co-operation movement, with Egypt in turmoil, with the negroes forming a world association under Marcus Garvey, with the Jewish Zionist movement well under way, and with the Chinese patiently but stubbornly asserting their right to be let alone, inviting all the other nations of the earth to go out the open door and close it after them, this seems truly to be an epoch of self-assertion on the part of oppressed peoples.

The dominant nations absorbed in their own debts and wars, seem hardly aware of the widespread and spontaneous character of this movement toward self-assertion on the part of the peoples who have worn yokes for centuries. Servitude, exploitation, personal and national prejudice, contempt, these peoples have all known some or all of these oppressions. Barring the Hebrews, who are a case unique, they have all been known as inferior or subjected races.

Now all of them, but especially the Indians and Chinese, are showing signs of a growing inchoate strength. They lack organization, unified purpose, and they probably will lack these things for generations yet. But it is in these things that they are growing. And the strength they have is an immense racial vitality and persistence. While the dominant nations of the earth are becoming vast polyglot mobs in which the best strains tend to decrease while the poorer increase, the Chinese and the East Indians retain their racial identity and homogeneity. They are conquered, owned, and exploited by alien races; they are carved into spheres of influence and protectorates; they are subjected to massacre and famine and oppression; and yet by tending steadily to the businesses of raising babies and crops they have remained distinctive peoples with distinctive ideals.

Racial Identity.

An Englishman or an American these days may be a Mediterranean or a Nordic. He may be of an old indigenous family or he may be an immigrant of a few years ago. The streets of all the principal cities of the great western nations are streets of Babel. In them swarm vast motley crowds of men who have nothing in common except their hunger for land and money. Melting pots where the ingredients do not fuse are these great cities, so that an American or an Englishman may be anything. But when you say a Chinese or an East Indian, you know exactly what you mean. The word summons a picture of a distinctive kind of man. These peoples are united in aspiration and purpose because they are uniform in blood and tradition.

That is one great advantage they have over the nations which now dominate the earth. When you say Great Britain, you mean a government, and governments have always been transient and troubled things. But when you say China or India you mean a people, solid and homogeneous, and that is a thing as real and permanent as a continent or an ocean.

The reasons why these peoples persist, retain their racial identity and multiply, while the occidental nations lose their identity and die out at the top, seem to be chiefly two. In the first place, they do not go in for war and in the second place they have no talent for industry.

War, as has been pointed out a great many times in the last few years, really threatens the destruction of western civilization. The Napoleonic wars weakened France enormously, and are said to have reduced the average height of Frenchmen several inches. The Franco-Prussian war was a further blow. France has not, in any line of human endeavor, reached the greatness she had before those wars.

The Civil war in its effect on our own South is one of the most striking examples of the result of prolonged conflict. But all of these wars were minor affairs compared to the one just passed. We know that it killed 10 million good young men, that it crippled the principal European nations in every department of human endeavor, and that it left them all in a backwash of reaction by destroying the young blood which is the only possible source of progress; but its full effects are yet to be seen. Furthermore, these nations are now steadily moving toward another war, and one which will inevitably be far more destructive than the last.

Peoples Who Won't Fight.

Meantime, the "inferior peoples" steadily refuse to impair their racial vitality by killing each other. The Chinese, for example, simply will not fight. They are supposed to be carrying on a civil war now, but it is so mild that few men are killed in it, while communications and business are not interfered with. During the World war these Chinese were used as laborers, but it was found impossible to make combat troops out of them. The Chinese in some respects show great courage, but the murder of their fellow humans is simply a business for which they have no stomach.

Among the East Indians there is more of a warlike tradition, but the present non-co-operative movement of Gandhi has for its basis that force must not be used, that the enemy's blood must not be spilled. The invader must be expelled by simply refusing to obey any of his commands or to co-operate in his undertakings. In addition to escaping the scourge of war, these oppressed peoples have held aloof from the industrial system. In China there is said to be a strong feeling against its introduction, and in favor of building up the Chinese civilization on its own ancient foundations, so to speak. The Gandhi movement in India is also to some extent a revolt against the industrial system. For example, the people are urged not to buy factory-made clothing but to return to the making of their native fabrics by hand.

There can be little doubt that the industrial system, as at present constituted, is like war, a source of race weakness to dominant nations. It has improved greatly in the past 50 years, and it may yet be made a sound basis for civilized development, but at the present moment, as anyone may see for himself, it is in a badly disorganized state. In the first place, it has produced a class consciousness which results in an ever-growing social unrest, with immense waste of life and energy through strikes and revolutions. In the second place, it has become badly entangled in its own mechanism, so that all of the industrial nations are subject to periodical spells of "hard times" due to the failure of the system to work properly. The whole occidental world is now thrown out of gear by the failure of the industrial system to function.

Thus the oppressed peoples, being largely free from organized war and organized industry, have advantages in the conservation of their racial vitality, which are already telling and which will tell even more in the future. It would seem that the dominant nations had better learn something from the oppressed ones while the learning is still good. A couple more world wars, and the old Biblical prophecy may come to have a new and vivid meaning: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

Six-Month Betrothals Urged

Rev. B. G. Bourchier, speaking before Bristol, Eng., Rotary club on the subject of divorce, urged that every couple be compelled to wait six months after bethrothal before marrying.

His Dream Lucky

Hugh Richardson, now recognized as one of England's leading artists, was formerly a miner. He says he changed his occupation owing to a dream.

PROTECT YOUR HOME and Earnings

With this 25 Cal. regulation blue steel AUTOMATIC REVOLVER $9.75
Regular Price $22.50
OUR PRICE While they last

Keep one of these safety brand new revolvers in your home and be fully protected against burglers, thieves and hold up men. It's a terrible fright to wake up in the night—hear noises downstairs or in the next room—and realize your neglect has left you wholly UNPROTECTED.

Buy one of these revolvers and be always fully protected. Handsome blue steel, gun-metal finish. HAS DOUBLE SAFETY and is practically "fool-proof" against accidents. Perfect grip, accurate aim. Rifled barrel, hard rubber, checkered grips, safety lever. Holds 7 cartridges. Small, compact, lies flat and will not bulge out pocket. Shoots the Standard Auto Cartridges.

SEND NO MONEY

Order today. Just send your name and address and say which Automatic you want.

No. 143 is 25-calibre, 7-shot, as illustrated. Regular price $22.50. Our price $9.75

No. 3043. Same style as above, only 32-calibre, 7 shots. Regular price $25. Our price only. $11.00

No. 542 is larger size, 32-calibre, military model, automatic 10-shot, extra magazine FREE. Regular price $25.00. Our special price only $12.00

No. 1043, 25-calibre genuine Mauser. The only 25-calibre automatic that shoots 10 shots. Blue steel finish. Value $25. Our price only $14.50

No. 5143, 32-calibre genuine Mauser. Shoots 9 shots. Blue steel finish. Value $40. Our price only $15.50

No. 4143, 30-calibre, genuine imported Luger. Don't be misled by a gun that looks like a Luger automatic. We are selling this wonderful world famed gun at such ridiculously low prices because of our ability to purchase in quantities. The Luger shoots 9 shots, has automatic magazine ejector. It is the latest model with safety attachment. Regular value up to $30. Our special price, while they last only $28.50

GUARANTEED BRAND NEW GOODS

Don't wait. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed after examination, or money back. Order this bargain today. Write clearly your name, address and the number of the automatic you want to order. Send no cash. We ship by return mail. Pay Postman on arrival our price, plus postage. Send for free catalog.

Paramount Trading Co.
34 West 28th St. New York City

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER of Philadelphia, Pa., one of America's foremost lawyers, has been appointed to the United States senate, succeeding the late Senator Penrose. He has been mentioned several times for a justiceship in the U. S. supreme court.

Repeal of the Vanness prohibition enforcement act, which he characterized as "an instrument of oppression," and substitution of a less drastic act providing jury trials for all alleged violators, was urged by Governor Edwards in his annual message to the New Jersey legislature.

Six civilians at Port Clinton, O., have been arrested on the charge of stealing 180 blankets, property of the government and valued at $1,300.

Enactment of the proposed constitutional amendment insuring equality for women was opposed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement.

Four children were instantly killed and 17 were injured, some fatally, when a school bus was hit by a Pennsylvania freight train at a crossing three miles east of Van Wert, Ohio.

Charles G. Crabbe, author of Ohio's prohibition enforcement act, has announced his candidacy for the Republication nomination for attorney general of the state.

In a recent address, Eddie Rickenbacker, American ace of aces, advocated canceling all war debts.

Contracts will be let before Feb. 1 for construction of 23 roads, aggregating 105 miles, at an estimated cost of $2,374,897, Ohio State Highway Director Herrick has announced.

Mayor Oles of Youngstown, Ohio, has ordered the chief of police of that city to lock up male vamps.

KING GEORGE has granted general amnesty "in respect to political offenses committed in Ireland prior to the operation of the truce last July," it was announced last week. The release of prisoners began at once.

Wisconsin supreme court has determined that a dentist may remove a patient's teeth without consent. The court overruled a judgment of the circuit court of Milwaukee county awarding damages to a woman who had six of her front teeth extracted.

The army transport Crook, from Antwerp to New York with 900 former members of the American army of occupation in Germany, sprung a leak when about 500 miles from New York, but proceeded into port under her own steam.

Col. Samuel V. Hamm, who commanded the American troops at Is-Sur-Tille, France, where "wholesale hangings" of American soldiers are alleged to have taken place, appeared before the Watson investigating committee of the senate and emphatically denied that any such number of soldiers had been executed.

Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania left $226,100 in cash in a safe deposit box in Washington, it was revealed when the deputy registrar of wills opened the box at the request of executors of the Penrose estate.

The idea that Henri D. Landrux, may have been a master spy who employed as his agents the ten women he has been convicted of murdering has been advanced by Henri Javal, a member of the Paris bar.

Impression prevailing among his friends is that Theodore E. Burton of Ohio will not seek to recover the senatorial toga which he voluntarily laid aside March 4, 1915.

STRIKING coal miners of the Kansas field have been ordered back to work by Alexander Howat, their imprisoned leader. He declares the purpose of the strike has been accomplished in that it has shown the industrial court law has failed in its purpose of doing away with strikes.

Suits for sums totaling between three and four million dollars, representing wages lost by 55,000 garment workers who have been on strike for two months, will be filed against New York garment manufacturers as a result of supreme Court Justice Wagner's action in enjoining the manufacturers from combining together to enforce a 49-hour week and a piecework system.

Election of the standing committee of the Sinn Fein organization resulted in a victory for Arthur Griffith and his party. Of the 15 members elected only three are opposed to the treaty.

Engagement of King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia to Princess Marie, second daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania, has been announced.

Governor Davis of Ohio, in a recent proclamation, urged Ohio people to burn Ohio mined coal in an effort to alleviate suffering and privation among miners, many of whom, with their families, are reported to be near starvation through enforced idleness.

In an effort to get more efficient work from scientists and professors, the soviet government of Russia has placed 7,000 men of this category in Moscow upon full government rations, the heaviest ration ever given by the communist government.

A recommendation that an international conference be called to consider remedies for unemployment was adopted by the third international labor conference recently held in Geneva, Switzerland.

111 one eleven cigarettes

Three Friendly Gentlemen — TURKISH VIRGINIA BURLEY

The perfect blend of the three perfect cigarette tobaccos in one perfect cigarette

one-eleven cigarettes

15¢ for 20

Cigarettes by The American Tobacco Co.

111 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

CREAM CLEARS A STUFFED-UP HEAD

Instantly Opens Every Air Passage—Clears Throat

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed because of nasty catarrh or a cold, apply a little pure, antiseptic cream into your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage, soothing and healing swollen, inflamed membranes and you get instant relief.

Try this. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Your clogged nostrils open right up, your head is clear; no more hawking or snuffling. Count fifty. All the stuffiness, dryness, struggling for breath is gone. You feel fine.

Bargains in Fine Dinnerware

Fine quality semi-vitreous china sold direct from pottery to you, saving half. Perfect pieces only, free from flaw. Beautiful decorations. Send at once for full information, decorations and prices. We have some openings for high-class agents.

Harrison, Hodgson & Wheeler Dept. B, East Liverpool, Ohio

IF HAIR IS TURNING GRAY, USE SAGE TEA

Here's Grandmother's Recipe to Darken and Beautify Faded Hair.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray or streaked, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the mixture; you can get this famous old recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients at a small cost, all ready for use. It is called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy and lustrous.—Advertisement.

SLEEPING DOLL FREE OVER A FT. HIGH

Girls, you can have your choice of two Big Beautiful Dolls. One has sleeping eyes—the name is Sunshine. The other is Bess Darling—she has movable arms and legs, pretty blue eyes, real curly hair and is unbreakable. She is beautifully dressed, and you can dress and undress her. These are not cloth dolls to be cut out and stuffed—they are real dolls over a foot tall, and every girl must have one. If you could only see them you would want one right away. You never had dolls like them and you must get one NOW. All your friends will be envious of you. You can have either of these dolls absolutely FREE, or your choice of 50 other presents for selling only 12 boxes of our famous National Healer Salves at 25c a box—wonderful for cuts, burns, sores, etc. Be the first in your town to get these dolls. Write for salve today. Send no money—we trust you. Write your name and address very plainly. Address

NATIONAL MFG. CO.
Dept. D-54. West Hoboken, N. J.

Don't Send 1 Penny

Just send your name and address, give size and color, and we will send this sweater to you. You don't pay one penny until it is delivered at your door by the postman. This is a wonderful opportunity to get a $5.00 sweater for $1.98. Our price is amazingly low. Compare it with others and see for yourself.

Winter Sweater

$1.98 DELIVERY PAID

This is a very serviceable sweater, woven of wool-spun cotton yarn. Has shawl collar, two patch pockets and a broad loose belt. Sweater can be worn without belt if desired. A good heavy weight sweater, excellent for chilly evenings or winter wear. For women or men. COLORS: Navy Blue, Maroon, Red or Gray. Sizes: 32 to 46. Be sure to give color and size. Only one to a customer.

$3.50 Reduced to $1.98

This is a tremendous saving. We are sure that you would pay $3.50 for this sweater at your retail store.

Send Now just your name and address, no money. When the sweater is delivered at your door by the postman, pay him $1.98 for it. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear the sweater. If you do not find it all that you expected, return it at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money. Order by No. 79.

Walter Field Co., Dept. F1111 Chicago

A MAN FOR THE AGES

By Irving Bacheller

Copyright, 1919, The Ridgway Company.
Copyright, 1919, Irving Bacheller.

Continued From Last Week.

CHAPTER XIX.

Wherein Is One of the Many Private Panics Which Followed the Bursting of the Bubble of Speculation.

Samson and Harry saw the bursting of the great bubble of '37. Late that night Disaster, loathsome and thousand legged, crept into the little city. It came on a steamer from the East and hastened from home to home, from tavern to tavern. It bit as it traveled. Great banks had suspended payment, New York had suffered a panic; many large business enterprises in the East had failed; certain agents for the bonds of Illinois had absconded with the state's money; in the big cities there had been an ominous closing of doors and turning of locks; a great army of men were out of employment. Those of sound judgment in Chicago knew that all the grand schemes of the statesmen and speculators of Illinois were as the visions of an ended dream. The local banks did not open their doors next day. The little city was in a frenzy of excitement. The streets were filled with a shouting, half crazed throng. New fortunes had shrunk to nothing and less than nothing in a night. Lots in the city were offered for a tithe of what their market value had been. Davis had known that the storm would arrive with the first steamer and in the slang of business had put on a life-preserver. Samson knew that the time to buy was when everyone wanted to sell. He wore a belt with some two thousand dollars of gold coin tucked away in its pockets. He bought two corner lots for himself in the city and two acres for Mrs. Lukins on the prairie half a mile from town. They got their deeds and went to the Kelsos to bid them goodby.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" Samson asked.

"Just give us a friendly thought now and then," said Kelso.

"You can have my horse or my wallet or the strength of my two hands."

"I have heard you called a damned Yankee but I can think of no greater blessing than to be damned in a like manner," Kelso answered. "Keep your largess for those who need it more, good friend."

After these hearty farewells Samson and Harry set out for their home. They were not again to see the gentle face and hear the pleasant talk of Jack Kelso. He had once said, in the presence of the writer, that it is well to remember, always, that things can not go on with us as they are. Changes come—slowly and quite according to our calculations or so swiftly and unexpectedly that they fill us with confusion. Learned and wise in the weighty problems of humanity he had little prudence in regulating the affairs of his own family.

Kelso had put every dollar he had and some that he hoped to have into land. Jim, who had been teaching in one of the schools, had invested all her savings in a dream city on the shore of an unconstructed canal.

Like many who had no experience with such phenomena they underestimated the seriousness of the panic. They thought that, in a week or so, its effect would pass and that Illinois would then resume its triumphal march toward its high destiny. Samson Traylor had a correct notion of the slowness of time.

The effect of the panic paralyzed the city. Men whose "red dog money" was in every one's pocket closed their shops and ran away. The wild adventurers cleared out. Their character may be judged by the words of one of them reported by the editor of The Democrat.

"I failed for a hundred thousand dollars and could have failed for a million if Jackson had kept his hands off."

Hard times hung like a cloud over the city. Its population suffered some diminishment in the next two years in spite of its position on the main highway of trade. Dream cities, canals and railroads built without hands became a part of the poetry of American commerce. Indeed they had come of the prophetic vision and were therefore entitled to respect in spite of the fact that they had been smirched and polluted by speculators.

That Autumn men and women who had come to Mrs. Kinzie's party in jewels and in purple and fine linen had left or turned their hands to hard labor. The Kelsos suffered real distress, the schools being closed and the head of the house having taken to his bed with illness. Jim went to work as a seamstress and with the help of Mrs. Kinzie and Mrs. Hubbard was able to keep the family from want. The nursing and the care of the baby soon broke the health of Mrs. Kelso, never a strong woman. Bim came home from her work one evening and found her mother ill.

"Cheer up, my daughter," said Jack. "An old friend of ours has returned to the city. He is a rich man—an oasis in the desert of poverty. He has loaned me a hundred dollars in good coin."

"Who has done this?" Bim asked.

"Mr. Lionel Davis. He has just come from New Orleans. He is a successful speculator in grain."

"We must not take his money," said Bim.

"I had a long talk with him," Kelso went on. "He has explained that unfortunate incident of the horse. It was a bit of offhand folly born of an anxious moment."

"But the man wants to marry me."

"He said nothing of such a purpose."

"He will be in no hurry about that," said Bim. "He is a shrewd operator. Every one hates him. They say that he knew what was coming when he sold out."

That evening Bim wrote a long letter to Samson Traylor telling of the evil days which had come to them. This letter, now in the possession of a great grandson of Samson and Sarah Traylor, had a singular history. It reached the man to whom it was addressed in the Summer of 1844. It was found with many others that Summer in Tazewell county under a barn which its owner was removing. It brought to mind the robbery of the stage from Chicago, south of the sycamore woods, in the Autumn of '37, by a man who had ridden with the driver from Chicago and who, it was thought, had been in collusion with him. A curious feature of the robbery had been revealed by the discovery of the mail sack. It was unopened, its contents undisturbed, its rusty padlock still in place. The perpetrator of the crime had not soiled his person with any visible evidence of guilt and so was never apprehended.

Then for a time Bim entered upon great trials. Jack Kelso weakened. Burning with fever, his mind wandered in the pleasant paths he loved and saw in its fancy the deeds of Ajax and Achilles and the topless towers of Illium and came not back again to the vulgar and prosaic details of life. The girl knew not what to do. A funeral was a costly thing. She had no money. The Kinzies had gone on a hunting trip in Wisconsin. Mrs. Hubbard was ill and the Kelsos already much in her debt. Mr. Lionel Davis came.

He was a good-looking young man of twenty-nine, those days, rather stout and of middle stature with dark hair and eyes. He was dressed in the height of fashion. He used to boast that he had only one vice—diamonds. But he had ceased to display them on his shirt-front or his fingers. He carried them in his pockets and showed them by the glittering handful to his friends. They had come to him through trading in land where they were the accepted symbol of success and money was none too plentiful. He had melted their settings and turned them into coin. The stones he kept as a kind of surplus—a half hidden evidence of wealth and of superiority to the temptation to vulgar display. Mr. Davis was a calculating, masterful, keen-minded man, with a rather heavy jaw. In his presence Bim was afraid for her soul that night. He was gentle and sympathetic. He offered to lend her any amount she needed. She made no answer but sat trying to think what she would best do. The Traylors had paid no attention to her letter although a month had passed since it was written.

In a moment she rose and gave him her hand.

"It's very kind of you," she said. "If you can spare me five hundred dollars for an indefinite time I will take it."

"Let me lend you a thousand," he urged. "I can do it without a bit of inconvenience."

"I think that five hundred will be enough," she said.

It carried her through that trouble and into others of which her woman's heart had found abundant signs in the attitude of Mr. Davis. He gave the most assiduous attention to the comfort of Bim and her mother. He had a celebrated physician come down from Milwaukee to see Mrs. Kelso and had paid the bill in advance. He bought a new and wonderful swinging crib of burnished steel for the baby.

"I can not let you be doing these things for us," Bim said one evening when he had called to see them.

"And I can not help loving you and doing the little I can to express it," he answered. "There is no use in my trying to keep it from you when I find myself lying awake nights planning for your comfort. I would like to make every dollar I have tell you in some way that I love you. That's how I feel and you might as well know it."

"You have been kind to us," Bim answered. "We feel it very deeply but I can not let you talk to me like that. I am a married woman."

"We can fix that all right. It will be easy for you to get a divorce."

"But I do not love you, Mr. Davis."

"Let me try to make you love me," he pleaded. "Is there any reason why I shouldn't?"

"Yes. If there were no other reason, I love a young soldier who is fighting in the Seminole war in Florida under Colonel Taylor."

"Well, at least, you can let me take the place of your father and shield you from trouble when I can."

"You are a most generous and kindly man!" Bim exclaimed with tears in her eyes.

So he seemed to be, but he was one of those men who weave a spell like that of an able actor. He excited temporary convictions that began to change as soon as the curtain fell. He was in fact a performer. That little midnight scene at the City Hotel had sounded the keynote of his character. He was no reckless villain of romance. If he instigated the robbery of the southbound mail wagon, of which the writer of this little history has no shadow of doubt, he was so careful about it that no evidence which would satisfy a jury had been discovered to this day.

On account of the continued illness of her mother Bim was unable to resume her work in the academy. She took what sewing she could do at home and earned enough to solve the problems of each day. But the payment coming due on the house in December loomed ahead of them. It was natural, in the circumstances, that Mrs. Kelso should like Mr. Davis and favor his aims. Now and then he came and sat with her of an evening while Bim went out to the shops—an act of accommodation which various neighbor women were ever ready to perform.

Mrs. Kelso's health had improved slowly so that she was able to spend most of each day in her chair.

One evening when Davis sat alone with her, she told him the story of Bim and Harry Needles—a bit of knowledge he was glad to have. Their talk was interrupted by the return of Bim. She was in a cheerful mood. When Mr. Davis had gone she said to her mother:

"I think our luck has turned. Here's a letter from John T. Stuart. The divorce has been granted."

"Thank the Lord," Mrs. Kelso exclaimed. "Long ago I knew bad luck was coming; since the day your father carried an axe through the house."

"Pshaw! I don't believe in that kind of nonsense."

"My father would sooner break his leg than carry an edged tool through the house," Mrs. Kelso affirmed. "Three times I have known it to bring sickness. I hope a change has come."

"No. Bad luck comes when you carry all your money through the house and spend it for land. I am going to write to Harry and tell him to hurry home and marry me if he wants to. Don't say a word about the divorce to our friend Davis. I want to make him keep his distance. It is hard enough now."

Before she went to bed that night she wrote a long letter to Harry and one to Abe Lincoln thanking him for his part in the matter and telling him of her father's death, of the payment coming due and of the hard times they were suffering. Two weeks passed and brought no answer from Mr. Lincoln.

The day before the payment came due in December, a historic letter from Tampa, Fla., was published in The Democrat. It was signed "Robert Deming, private, Tenth Cavalry." It gave many details of the campaign in the Everglades in which the famous scout Harry Needles and seven of his comrades had been surrounded and slain. When Mr. Davis called at the little home in La Salle street that evening he found Bim in great distress.

"I throw up my hands," she said. "I can not stand any more. We shall be homeless tomorrow."

"No, not that—so long as I live," he answered. "I have bought the claim. You can pay me when you get ready."

He was very tender and sympathetic.

When he had left them Bim said to her mother: "Our old friends do not seem to care what becomes of us. I have no thought now save for you and the baby. I'll do whatever you think best for you two. I don't care for myself. My heart is as dead as Harry's."

CHAPTER XX.

Which Tells of the Settling of Abe Lincoln and the Traylors in the Village of Springfield and of Samson's Second Visit to Chicago.

Bim's judgment of her old friends was ill founded. It was a slow time in which she lived. The foot of the horse, traveling and often mired in a rough muddy highway, was its swiftest courier. Letters carried by horses or slow steamboats were the only media of communication between people separated by wide distances. The learned wrote letters of astonishing length and literary finish—letters which were passed from hand to hand and read aloud in large and small assemblies. They presented the news and the comment it inspired. In these old and generous letters, which antedate the railroad and the telegraph, critics have discovered one of the most delicate and informing of the lost arts—the epistolary. But to the average hand, wearied by heavy tools, the lightsome goose quill, committing its owner to dubious spelling and clumsy penmanship, and exposing the interior of his intellect, was a dreaded thing. When old Black Hawk signed a treaty he was wont to say that he had "touched it with the goose quill." He made only a little mark whereupon a kind of sanctity was imparted to the document. Every man unaccustomed to its use stood in like awe of this implement. When he "took his pen in hand" he had entered upon an adventure so unusual that his letter always mentioned it as if, indeed, it were an item of news not to be overlooked. So it is easy to understand that many who had traveled far were as dead, in a measure, to the friends they had left behind them and that those separated by only half a hundred miles had to be very enterprising to keep acquainted.

In March Abe Lincoln had got his license to practice law. On his return from the North he had ridden to Springfield to begin his work as a lawyer in the office of John T. Stuart. His plan was to hire and furnish a room and get his meals at the home of his friend, Mr. William Butler. He went to the store of Joshua Speed to buy a bed and some bedding. He found that they would cost seventeen dollars.

"The question is whether you would trust a man owing a national debt and without an asset but good intentions and a license to practise law for so much money," said Honest Abe. "I don't know when I could pay you."

Speed was also a young man of good intentions and a ready sympathy for those who had little else. He had heard of the tall representative from Sangamon county.

"I have a plan which will give you a bed for nothing if you would care to share my room above the store and sleep with me," he answered.

"I'm much obliged but for you it's quite a contract."

"You're rather long," Speed laughed.

"Yes, I could lick salt off the top of your hat. I'm about a man and a half but by long practice I've learned how to keep the half out of the way of other people. They say that when Long John Wentworth got to Chicago he slept with his feet sticking out of a window and that they had to take down a partition because he couldn't stand the familiarity of the woodpeckers, but he is eight inches taller than I am."

"I'm sure we shall get along well enough together," said Speed.

They went up to the room. In a moment Mr. Lincoln hurried away for his saddle-bags and returned shortly.

"They are all my earthly possessions," he said as he threw the bags on the floor.

So his new life began in the village of Springfield. Early in the Autumn Samson arrived and bought a small house and two acres of land on the edge of the village and returned to New Salem to move his family and furniture. When they drove along the top of Salem Hill a number of the houses were empty and deserted, their owners having moved away. Two of the stores were closed. Only ten families remained. They stopped at Rutledge's tavern whose entertainment was little sought those days. People from the near houses came to bid them goodbye. Dr. John Allen was among them.

"Sorry to see you going," he said. "With you and Abe and Jack Kelso gone it has become a lonely place. There's not much left for me but the long view from the end of the hill and the singing in the prairie grass."

Pete and Colonel, invigorated by their long rest, but whitened by age and with drooping heads, drew the wagon. Sambo and the small boy rode between Sarah and Samson. Betsey and Josiah walked ahead of the wagon, the latter leading a cow. That evening they were comfortably settled in their new home. Moving was not such a complicated matter those days. Abe Lincoln was on hand to bid them welcome and help them get their goods in place. He had borrowed fire and cut some wood and there was a cheering blaze in the fireplace on the arrival of the newcomers. When the beds were set up and ready for the night Sarah made some tea to go with the cold victuals she had brought. Mr. Lincoln ate with them and told of his new work.

"So far I've had nothing more important to do than proving damage in cases of assault and battery," he said. "There is many a man who, when he thinks he has been wronged, proceeds to take it out of the hide of the other feller. The hides of Illinois have suffered a good deal in that way. It is very annoying. Generally I stand for the hides. They need a friend and protector. When people take the law in their hands it gets badly worn and mussed up. In a little while there isn't any law. Next week I begin my first turn on the circuit."

"It seems good to see folks around us," said Sarah. "I believe we shall enjoy ourselves here."

"It's a wonderful place." Lincoln declared with enthusiasm. "There are fine stores and churches and sociables and speeches and theater shows."

"Yes. It's bigger than Vergennes," said Sarah.

"And you're going to have time to enjoy it," Samson broke in. "There'll be no farm work and Betsey and Josiah are old enough to be quite a help."

"How the girl is developing!" Abe exclaimed. "I believe she will look like Bim in a year or two."

Betsey was growing tall and slim. She had the blonde hair and fair skin of Samson and the dark eyes of her mother. Josiah had grown to be a bronzed, sturdy, good-looking lad, very shy and sensitive.

"There's a likely boy!" said Samson as he clapped the shoulder of his eldest son. "He's got a good heart in him."

"You'll spoil him with praise," Sarah protested and then asked as she turned to the young statesman, "Have you heard from Bim or any of the Kelsos?"

"Not a word. I often think of them."

"There's been a letter in the candle every night for a week or so, but we haven't heard a word from Harry or from them," said Sarah. "I wonder how they're getting along in these hard times?"

"I told Jack to let me know if I could do anything to help," Samson assured them.

Sarah turned to Abe Lincoln with a smile and said: "As we were coming through the village Mary Owens asked me to tell you that on account of the hard times she was not going to have a public wedding."

The chairman of the finance committee laughed and answered: "That old joke is still alive. She writes me now and then and tells me what she is doing in the way of preparation. It's really a foolish little farce we have been playing in—a kind of courtship to avoid marriage. We have gone too far with it."

A bit later he wrote a playful letter to Mary and told her that there was so much flourishing about in carriages and the like in Springfield he could not recommend it to a lady of good sense as a place of residence. He said that owing to certain faults in his disposition he could not recommend himself as a husband; that he felt sure she could never be happy with him. But he manfully offered to marry her as soon as his circumstances would allow it, after serious consideration, she decided that she cared to accept him. It was, on the whole, one of the most generous acts in the history of human affairs.

There is some evidence that Mary was displeased with these and other lines in the little drama and presently rang down the curtain. Some of the spectators were informed by her that Abe Lincoln was crude and awkward and without a word to please a lady of her breeding. But she had achieved the credit, with certain people, of having rejected a young man for whom great honors were thought to be in store.

Late in November Mr. Lincoln went out on the circuit with the distinguished John T. Stuart who had taken him into partnership. Bim's letter to him bears an endorsement on its envelope as follows:

"This letter was forwarded from Vandalia the week I went out on the circuit and remained unopened in our office until my return six weeks later.—A. Lincoln."

The day of his return he went to Sarah and Samson with the letter.

"I'll get a good horse and start for Chicago tomorrow morning," said Samson. "They have had a double blow. Did you read that Harry had been killed?"

"Harry killed!" Mr. Lincoln exclaimed. "You don't mean to tell me that Harry has been killed?"

"The Chicago Democrat says so but we don't believe it," said Samson. "Here's the article copied into The Sangamon Journal. Read it and then I'll tell you why I don't think it's so."

Abe Lincoln read the article.

"You see it was dated in Tampa, November the fifth," said Samson. "Before we read that article we had received a letter from Harry dated November the seventh. In the letter he says he is all right and I calculate that he ought to know as much about it as any one."

"Thank God! Then it's a mistake," said Lincoln. "We can't afford to lose Harry. I feel rather poor with Jack Kelso gone. It will comfort me to do what I can for his wife and daughter. I'll give you every dollar I can spare to take to them."

A moment of sorrowful silence followed.

"I'll never forget the kindly soul of Jack or his wit or his sayings, many of which are in my notebook," said Lincoln as he sat looking sadly into the fire.

They talked much of the great but humble man who had so loved honor and beauty and whose life had ended in the unholy turmoil of the new city.

"The country is in great trouble," was a remark of Abe Lincoln inspired by the reflections of the hour. "We tried to ally it in the special session of July. Our efforts have done no good. The ail is too deep seated. We must first minister to a mind diseased and pluck from the heart a rooted sorrow. You were right about it, Samson. We have been dreaming. Some one must invent a new system. Wildcat money will do no good. These big financial problems are beyond my knowledge. I don't know how to think in those terms. Next session I propose to make a clean breast of it. We're all wrong but I fear that not all of us will be brave enough to say so."

Samson hired horses for the journey and set out early next morning with his son, Josiah, bound for the new city. The boy had begged to go and both Samson and Sarah thought it would be good for him to take a better look at Illinois than his geography afforded.

"Joe is a good boy," his mother said as she embraced him. He was, indeed, a gentle-hearted, willing-handed, brown-eyed youth who had been a great help to his father. Every Winter morning he and Betsey had done the chores and ridden on the back of Colonel to Mentor Graham's school where they had made excellent progress.

Joe and his father set out on a cold clear morning in February. They got to Brimstead's in time for dinner.

"How d'y do?" Samson shouted as Henry came to the door.

"Better!" the latter answered. He put his hand on Samson's pommel and said in a confidential tone: "El Dorado was one of the wickedest cities in history. It was like Tyre and Babylon. It robbed me. Look at that pile of stakes."

Samson saw a long cord of stakes along the road in the edge of the meadow.

"They are the teeth of my city," said Brimstead in a low voice. "I've drawed 'em out. They ain't goin' to bite me no more."

"They are the towers and steeples of El Dorado," Samson laughed. "Have any of the notes been paid?"

"Not one and I can't get a word from my broker about the men who drew the notes—who they are or where they are."

"I'm going to Chicago and if you wish I'll try to find him and see what he says."

"That's just what I wish," said Brimstead. "His name is Lionel Davis. His address is 14 South Water street. He put the opium in our pipes here in Tazewell county. It was his favorite county. He spent two days with us here. I sold him all the land I had on the river shore and he gave me his note for it."

"If you let me take the note I'll see what can be done to get the money," Samson answered.

"Say, I'll tell ye," Brimstead went on. "It's for five thousand dollars and I don't suppose it's worth the paper it was wrote on. You take it and if you find it's no good you lose it just as careful as you can. I don't want to see it again. Come into the house. The woman is making a johnny-cake and fryin' some sausage."

They had a happy half-hour at the table, Mrs. Brimstead being in better spirits since her husband had got back to his farming. Annabel, her form filling with the grace and charm of womanhood, was there and more comely than ever.

They had been speaking of Jack Kelso's death.

"I heard him say once that when he saw a beautiful young face it reminded him of noble singing and the odor of growing corn," said Samson.

"I'd rather see the face," Joe remarked, whereupon they all laughed and the boy blushed to the roots of his blond hair.

"He's become a man of good judgment," said Brimstead.

Annabel's sister Jane who had clung to the wagon in No Santa Claus Land was a bright-eyed, merry-hearted girl of twelve. The boy Robert was a shy, good-looking lad a little younger than Josiah.

"Well, what's the news?" Samson asked.

"Nothin' has happened since we saw you but the fall of El Dorado," Brimstead answered.

"There was the robbery of the mail stage last Summer a few miles north of here," said Mrs. Brimstead. "Every smitch of the mail was stolen. I guess that's the reason we haven't had no letter from Vermont in a year."

"Maybe that's why we haven't heard from home," Samson echoed.

"Why don't you leave Joe here while you're gone to Chicago?" Annabel asked.

"It would help his education to rassle around with Robert an' the girls," said Brimstead.

"Would you like to stay?" Samson asked.

"I wouldn't mind," said Josiah who, on the lonely prairie, had had few companions of his own age.

So it happened that Samson went on alone. As he was leaving, Brimstead came close to his side and whispered:

"Don't you ever let a city move into you and settle down an' make itself to home. If you do you want to keep your eye on its leading citizens."

"Nobody can tell what'll happen when he's dreamin'," Samson remarked with a laugh as he rode away, waving his hand to the boy Josiah who stood looking up the road with a growing sense of loneliness.

Near the sycamore woods Samson came upon a gray-haired man lying by the roadside with a horse tethered near. The stranger was sick with a fever. Samson got down from his horse.

"What can I do for you?" he asked.

"The will of God," the stranger feebly answered. "I prayed for help and you have come. I am Peter Cartwright, the preacher. I was so sick and weak I had to get off my horse and lie down. If you had not come I think that I should have died here."

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

ISN'T it disheartening to find that brassieres and petticoats will wear out? With dresses of course it is different because it gives us such a good excuse to be extravagant and nearly everybody gets a thrill out of a new dress. But the tedious seams and buttonholes are too aggravating for words. Many women replenish their wardrobe in January, because they take advantage of the white goods sales which occur at this time of the year.

Once a half dozen garments are neatly made and laid away, the task does not seem to have been so hard—getting at it is always the worst.

Did we mention petticoats in the above paragraph? How could we have been so old fashioned? Everybody knows that they have quarreled with Style and bloomers like 9805 have stepped into their place. By the looks of them there will be another quarrel as to which, the bloomers or the skirts, are to set the length of milady's dress.

There is nothing new in the world—they say, but we beg to call attention to the two new house dresses, practical, stunning and original. The tucks on the dress worn by Miss 1167 add a novel touch.

Little 9989 is a youthful advocate of bloomers and she will show her fancy pockets if she falls right over backwards while doing it.

No wonder the bird perches on Miss 8905's finger. He is no more afraid of her than he is of a fluttering twig, besides he enjoys hearing her attempts at mocking his merry chirp. 1252 is laying down the law about something. We don't know exactly what because our attention is centered on the barred rompers with the two buttons at the neck which simplifies the morning hour of dressing for it is not impossible for 1252 to dress herself when she wears this style.

Little Jimmy's mother likes frills and since she has no dainty girl to dress she will insist upon tying bows on Jimmy's suit. He personally hates these bows but he does love ties and when he grows up he is going to wear a different tie everyday.

No. 1182—Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards 36-inch material with 9¾ yards binding.

No. 9252 — Ladies' Corset Cover — Cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires ⅞ yards 36-inch material with 1¾ yards edging.

No. 1167—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 34-inch contrasting.

No. 1221—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards 32-inch material with ⅝ yard 14-inch contrasting and 4 yards plaiting.

No. 9805—Ladies' and Misses' Bloomers—Cut in sizes 24, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9989—Child's Dress With Bloomers—Cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. Size 4 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 8905—Girls' Set—Cut in sizes ½, 1, 2 to 12 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with 2 yards 4-inch flouncing and 1½ yards insertion.

No. 1252—Child's Rompers—Cut in sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 3 requires 1½ yards 27-inch material with ⅝ yard 27-inch contrasting.

No. 9843—Little Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yards 36-inch material with 4 yards braid.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4,000,000 PEOPLE

Annually use organic Nuxated Iron to build up red blood, strength and endurance.

There are thousands of people who are ageing and breaking down at a time of life when they should be enjoying that perfect health which carries defiance to disease simply because they are **not awake to the condition of their blood.** Without organic iron your blood carries no oxygen, and without oxygen there is nothing to unite with the carbon in your food **so what you eat does you no good.** It is like putting coal into a stove without fire. You can now obtain organic iron like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils, and apples from any druggist under the name of Nuxated Iron. Nuxated Iron also contains the principal chemical constituent of active, living nerve force: it is, therefore, **a true blood and nerve food.** It helps create and rebuild new and stronger red blood cells. It feeds the body the substances which nerve force must have to give it that **vital, electro-magnetic power** which is stored in the nerve and brain cells of man. Nuxated Iron often increases the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, rundown men and women in two weeks time. The manufacturers guarantee successful results to every purchaser or they will refund your money.

HELPS MAKE RICH, RED BLOOD

NUXATED IRON ENRICHES THE BLOOD-GIVES YOU NEW STRENGTH AND ENERGY

Look! Save Money! Order Now!

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER

Toledo Weekly Blade and 4 Magazines for 1 Year

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE,	1 year	ALL FIVE
Good Stories,	1 year	
Successful Farming,	1 year	Only $1
Gentlewoman,	1 year	
The Household	1 year	ORDER NOW!

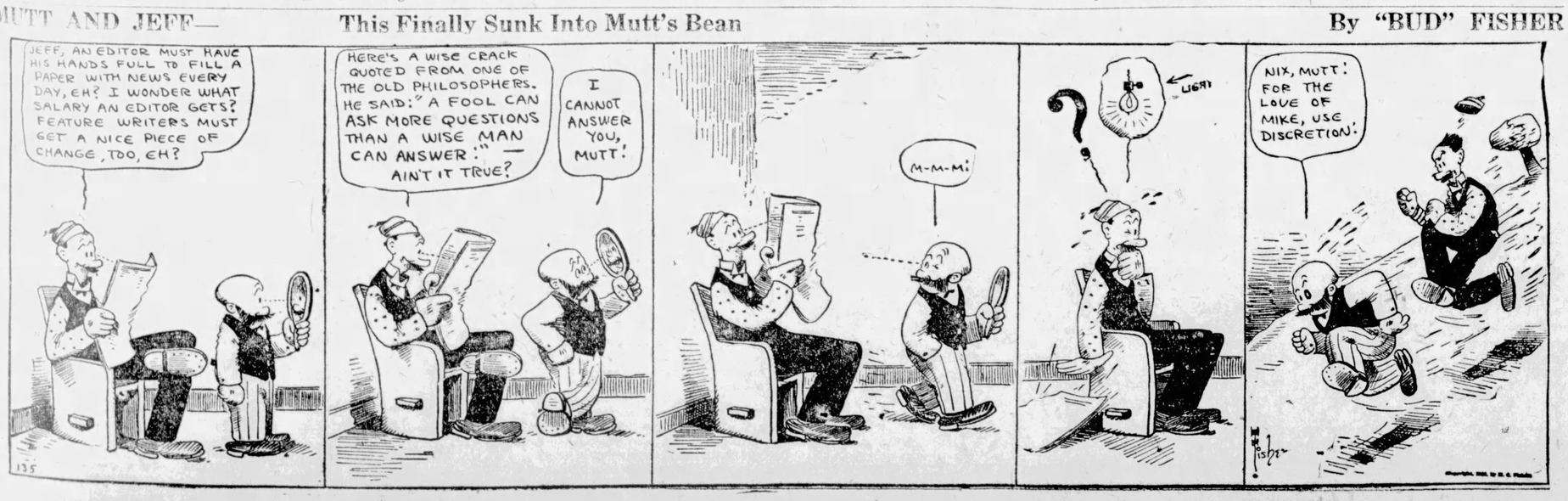
For NEEDLECRAFT 1 year add 50c.

Send in your order today to

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF— This Finally Sunk Into Mutt's Bean — By "BUD" FISHER


JEFF, AN EDITOR MUST HAVE HIS HANDS FULL TO FILL A PAPER WITH NEWS EVERY DAY, EH? I WONDER WHAT SALARY AN EDITOR GETS? FEATURE WRITERS MUST GET A NICE PIECE OF CHANGE, TOO, EH?
HERE'S A WISE CRACK QUOTED FROM ONE OF THE OLD PHILOSOPHERS. HE SAID: "A FOOL CAN ASK MORE QUESTIONS THAN A WISE MAN CAN ANSWER:" — AIN'T IT TRUE?
I CANNOT ANSWER YOU, MUTT!
M-M-M!
LIGHT
NIX, MUTT! FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, USE DISCRETION!
135

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1922.

Conscience does a lot of night work.

Now Ireland will not have to sing God Save the King when she has a cold in her head.

There is much moralizing against jazz, but it's our notion that chilblains would be more effective than preaching.

Opponents of capital punishment would probably be willing to have the murderer apologize to the bereaved widow.

Rules of warfare are all right until some nation goes insane.

Somebody has developed an odorless onion, but it is uncalled for. Would he leave us defenseless against garlic?

Lima Beane says the race to the divorce court should never be recognized as the great American sport.

Meet me at the crossing, honked the flivver to the giant locomotive. Then it happened.

It might take an expert to tell the difference between self-determination and the tribal independence of ancient days.

Men swear off but never swear on. It requires no resolution to backslide.

If some people were to get all they pray for they would turn up their noses at the neighbors.

Looks as if it might be possible to put salt on the tail of the bird on the new silver dollar.

Senator Penrose's funeral was quiet and in keeping with his life. There was never any rivalry between Penrose and the boiler factory.

Every man needs a better half.

Some autoists drive as if they had a rendezvous with Death and are afraid they might get there too late.

Many accomplishments carelessly attributed to genius are the result of hard, painstaking work.

'Tis not all of life to eat, but flapjack morning is something to look forward to.

Even if the North Pole is ever definitely located it will require considerable bother to keep the American flag flying from the summit.

Though the devil may find work for idle hands he is a poor paymaster.

Payday is the great mediator between capital and labor.

There is something in the theory that the world is flat. It is flat on its back, but is going to turn over.

People like to believe what they hear if it's sensational.

When a man's mouth is his only visible means of support it must be expected that he will do a lot of talking.

How big is Trotzky's army now, about five million? It grows steadily in Trotzky's imagination, notwithstanding the socialist opposition to armies.

It doesn't make much difference how much bitterness is put in a letter, provided the writer has sense enough to destroy it after it is written.

Republican campaign deficit of $1,600,000 is to be made up this month. Page Fifteen Million Dollar Jimmy Cox.

To be a natural born leader a man must have an army of natural born followers, if any.

"Milk fresh from the cow" says a scientific note, "contains 86 and 88 per cent of water." That's all right; one has more faith in the cow as a mixer than in a pump.

Russia has about decided to pay her debts. That is no way to abolish capital.

There is a law against carrying concealed weapons. It is years and years older than the Eighteenth amendment, but it is violated about as often as the Volstead act.

If Lenine can set the Russians to work developing the country's resources he will be a great man. But the Bolshevists will hate him for it.

No bootleg patron knows when his hip pocket is going to explode.

Giggling is the universal language.

One advantage of being poor is that you can't afford a maid to carry all the family news to the neighbor's maid.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-two, like other new years, brings no great physical changes. If there is to be an upheaval it must take place in the minds and hearts of men.

One great human tendency in every man is to magnify his grievances.

Dyed-in-the-wool Democrats are getting ready to say in 1924 that all the achievements of the Harding administration were started by Wilson.

It is better that the contents of a jug explode before taking than after.

After a woman has been married five years she considers herself entitled to give free advice on husband management to one who has been married only a year.

A Hard Times Crop

Two ideas germinate in hard times and send forth sickly-green shoots like potatoes stored in damp cellars. One is that prosperity can be brought jumping in and shouting by the simple expedient of printing vast amounts of paper money. The other is that gold as a standard of value represents an intolerable tyranny that should be overthrown. The French once proposed to replace gold with an arbitrary standard fixed upon land. Mr. Bryan wanted to make the standard a family affair between gold and silver. Henry Ford suggests the issue of currency, not on a basis of gold, but upon "units of energy."

Wealth is an accumulation of the products of human labor. That wealth is true capital. For convenience, money is the symbol of wealth, the measure of capital. Money intrinsically is not capital.

A ship carrying enormous sums of money may be wrecked on a desert island. The surviving sailors and passengers may weigh themselves down with money and yet starve to death or die of exhaustion for want of shelter. The money in the case is no help to them. But their own capacity for labor may save them. They might shortly begin to accumulate the products of labor. In time, the money will become useful in exchanging these products.

Suppose now that the government, to please the agitators of the latest fiat money movement, should speed up the printing presses and issue unlimited amounts of currency. Would it add a particle to the slowly accumulated stores of labor products? Would it bring capital where capital is wanting? The thing has been tried repeatedly and never succeeded. The simple result has been that the value of money has decreased. More money has been put into circulation and the stability of money has been destroyed. Even recent experience teaches us the importance of having a stable dollar.

Germany has carried out exactly the experiment our own fiat money people desire to try here. There have been months when the Germans questioned whether their paper currency was worth as much as the material of which it was made. Soviet Russia has gone farther. That country has increased its currency until it is more than 700 times greater than it was in 1914. Prices in Moscow last October were 48,600 times higher than seven years ago.

Mere mediums of exchange are not in themselves substitutes for capital. To make them so plentiful that it is a nuisance to carry them around never has, and never will, produce prosperity.

Gold is universally accepted as a standard of value because it has come to be esteemed of all men. It is virtually imperishable. It is easily transported. Despite the exploitation of gold deposits by capital, modern machinery and armies of men, the metal has not been so cheapened as to disturb the processes of exchange. Not because of any quality in itself, but only because it is a standard of value, gold serves mankind for trading, for the storage of wealth, for quickening industry and enterprise. What is it except a "unit of energy" under another name? Mr. Ford has been too wise to fall into the flat money pit. But he has fallen into the error of thinking that a change of standards would bring in a rush of benefits. It would do that no more than a change of wording on a dollar bill would straightway treble the buying power of the owner of the bill. Before a change of standards of value is made the world will have to be convinced that the traditional standards are worthless, that the proposed new standards will serve beneficially where the others did not.

Such times as these naturally breed more or less novel financial theories. The times of the Greenback craze were hard, those of 16 to 1 were tragically unhappy. A following flocks to the sides of the theorists. When evil is upon us we readily answer to the beckoning fingers of those who offer promises of relief and subject the promises to little critical inspection.

Our Lost Trails

Transportation by motor truck has cut into the business of British railways so deeply that several lines have contemplated running trucks themselves to retrieve part of their disappearing revenue. England, particularly, is the truck operator's idea of Paradise. Good roads tie up every town on the isle and none of the larger cities is farther than 24 hours away from any other.

But England's expedients are not necessarily ours. The truck is invaluable here in its way, but in another way the railroad is irreplaceable. But there is a definite limit to the possibilities of the truck.

Transportation by motor is directly connected with the abandonment of 5,700 miles of American railroad in the last five years. For years our mileage increased steadily until 1916. Since then but 3,200 miles of new road have been built. Today therefore we have actually 2,500 fewer miles of road in use than in the year before the war.

A variety of reasons are advanced for this retrogression. Natural resources formerly moved from particular localities have been depleted. Electric lines have been extended. But most of all the growth of truck competition is responsible.

For short hauls the truck wins hands down. It is more flexible, and quicker and cheaper. But for long hauls the rail has been and will continue to be the fastest track. We shall never be able to lay out a net of truck roads that will make every American town nearer by road than by rail to every other town. Our experience will not be England's.

The abandonment of rail lines is therefore alarming. Every mile of abandoned road, it is safe to say, will some day have to be laid again. It is only a matter of years when America will have no great vacant lots, when every locality formerly provided with rail transportation which has been suspended will need that facility again. State commissions that allow the abandonment of railroad lines in their borders are not doing their duties, they are permitting a dangerous and, in the long run, very expensive folly.

It Damns the Service

In a harassed corner of central Europe a family sold its fields, its home and all the pitiful, prized possessions hallowed by years of association. With the money it bought transportation to America—the land in which a new start could be made, where alarms of war were non-existent, where contentment was the unfailing reward of industry. The family spent many days in reaching a seaport by rail. It spent days in waiting for a vessel. On board ship it endured the cold misery of crowded quarters on a steamer struggling with the wintry north Atlantic. Finally land was sighted. Joyous excitement thrilled the immigrants. With wonder and gladness they looked upon the great Statue of Liberty, a symbol of welcome for millions who had preceded this family to the gate of America. Then the landing upon Ellis Island—and the word that the newcomers would not be permitted to enter. They exceeded the numbers that, under the law, were to be permitted to land in the United States in a given time. The family was a family without a country. It had broken away from its past, it was denied a future. For it was only the heart aching present.

The immigration law is just. It is a law compelled by stern necessity on the part of a people in peril of being swamped by immigration. But the operation of the law is grossly unjust. It points to a terrible inefficiency in the American consular service. That service should be in position to tell would-be immigrants exactly as to whether they had a chance, or no chance, to enter the United States. It should be in position to deny passports to people who might be turned back at Ellis Island. It should be able to prevent the aliens from taking ship when the quota is exceeded.

In protecting ourselves, we ought not to fail to protect the aliens against their own enterprise. A mere word from a consul would have saved that Central European family from selling its home. That the word was not given damns the consular service for gross inefficiency.

Snipers and the Legion

One hundred thousand dollars in damages for libel is asked in a suit filed by an Illinois post of the American Legion against a foreign-language newspaper.

The petition charges that the newspaper declared the legion was "bought with British gold to suppress truth, to gag freedom of conscience, to beat down free expression of opinion and to betray American organized labor." Abusive language concerning American volunteers is also credited to the newspaper.

The American Legion does not expect to be popular with those with whom our whole part in the war was not popular. The legion boys, when they were in the army, were constantly under Copperhead attack, and Copperhaed enmity is not lessened by the return of the boys from the field of victory.

If the Copperheads in their cheap prints and on their cheap rostrums were complimenting and praising the legion, we might indeed be disquieted. But when the Prussians fired on our troops we knew that our troops were in the fight. And when disloyal and disintegrating squads of snipers within America open their popgun picket shots on the greatest host of organized patriotism in the world, we can still cheer our boys at the front.

Cheapening the Precious

Mr. Edison has an idea that, almost any time, some chemist will make gold as cheap as scrap iron. We suppose that it is just how anyone would feel who has opportunity to behold the modern chemist at work among his mysteries. One of these miracle workers has already hit upon the trick of giving muddy crystals of little value the clearness and fire of high-priced gems. All that is needed is a little tube of radium salts. Make radium cheap or commercially plentiful and the world can be a-glitter with shining, sparkling stones precious, not by reason of cost, but because of intrinsic beauty. The sequel of that will be that gems, mined painfully from the earth, traded in expensively, preserved and guarded as fortunes, will be worth—in terms of money—nothing at all in particular. This makes it easy to believe as Edison does.

Can Write Robert Emmet's Epitaph Now as Ireland Is Free at Last

STANDING in the dock within the shadows of the gallows upon which he was to give up his life for his country, the Irish patriot, in 1803, delivered his famous speech ending with a peroration that became a rallying cry for the Irish Nationalists since his day: "When my people shall take their places among the nations of the earth, then and not until then let my epitaph be written." Robert Emmet's epitaph may be written. Under the treaty Ireland becomes practically an autonomous nation, a "free state," with a government modeled upon the dominion systems of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, so liberal in its provisions and so grounded in all the fundamentals of legislative independence that it may well claim to have assumed at lasts "its place among the nations of the earth."

While the struggle for Irish independence dates back into the dim distance of seven centuries of history, the real modern movement for legislative autonomy or "home rule" began with Dean Swift, who may be called Ireland's first Sinn Feiner, two hundred years ago. The keynote that Swift sounded in 1721 was the first definite formulation of a policy of home rule for Ireland whose echoes have inspired Irish leaders to the present day. Swift's fight was taken up by Flood and Grattan and a national party which brought about the act of 1782, giving Ireland a free parliament, known as "Grattan's parliament," without the constitutional restrictions which had formerly been imposed upon its acts by the Poyning's act which stipulated for supervision by the English privy council. "Ireland is now a nation," said Grattan in his first address to the Irish parliament of that day. But it was a nation only in name. It had neither a united Ireland behind it, nor was it free from English control, as later events disclosed.

Grattan's Parliament

Grattan's parliament was a minority parliament. No catholic had a seat in it, as catholic emancipation was still a problem of the future. Nominally free to enact its own legislation, two thirds of its parliamentary seats were representatives of boroughs controlled by single patrons whose support was manipulated by the lavish distribution of peerages and pensions from the British ministry. The executive officers were entirely under the control of the crown and it was soon demonstrated that its administrative affairs depended upon the vicissitudes of English rather than Irish politics.

Daniel O'Connell took up the fight bequeathed to him by Grattan and the agitation for Irish freedom assumed a dual form under his leadership—for catholic emancipation on the one side and for a repeal of the act of union on the other. A new nationalist party was formed with O'Connell as the leader. O'Connell won the fight for catholic emancipation, but won it at the cost of tremendous sacrifices of political reforms. The fight for a repeal of the union he found a hopeless one and he was soon displaced by leaders with more revolutionary ideas.

Nearly a half century was to elapse—a period of rebellions and famines and coersive measures—before Irish nationalist hopes again took definite form under the leadership of the Irish Protestant, Charles Stewart Parnell, emerging from his land league movement into a demand for home rule for Ireland. Both as leader of the commons and as premier, the Irish nationalist party found a stanch friend and advocate in Gladstone. After 20 years of agitation, it was Gladstone that brought about the disestablishment of the Irish Episcopal church and inaugurated a movement for land reforms. In 1870, a year after the disestablishment act, the first step in the more modern phases of the home rule agitation was taken. An organization was formed in Dublin, under the name of the "Home Government association of Ireland," having for its declared object "the establishment of an Irish parliament, with full control over Irish domestic affairs." There was no gesture of separation or of absolute independence put forth.

Isaac Butts was the first leader of the new movement, but accomplished little beyond organization in Ireland. It was not until Parnell entered the English house of commons in 1875, and inaugurated his policy of "obstruction" that the question began to claim the interest of English statesmen.

In the election of 1885 the success of Parnellism was first demonstated. Of the 103 members of the British parliament from Ireland, Parnell controlled 85—a formidable force in his policy of "obstruction or home rule." Gladstone, as Liberal leader, formed a coalition with the Irish Nationalists and on the sixth of April, 1886, brought in his famous home rule bill—the first legislative movement for Irish parliamentary independence made since the union of 1800. At the same time a sweeping measure for land purchase and tenant rights was announced, with the declaration that the two should be inseparable, together forming a complete scheme for the settlement of the Irish question. Many of Gladstone's Liberal followers deserted him on the issues and the bill was defeated on a second reading by a vote of 343 to 313, 93 Liberals voting in the negative. Then followed Lord Salisbury and his coercive measures.

In 1892, the Liberals were again returned, but the death of Parnell in 1891 had left his party severely by factional dissensions. Gladstone, however, on becoming premier again in 1893, brought forward a new home rule bill, which met the same fate as his first bill. This measure provided for an Irish legislative body of two houses, the members of the supper house to be chosen by voters with property qualifications in local matters. The Irish membership in the imperial parliament was to be reduced from 103 to 80, with restricted voting privileges. The concessions of this bill were hardly more popular with the Irish members than they were with the English. The bill passed the commons, but was overwhelmingly defeated in the lords, receiving only 41 votes out of a total of 450. Then followed what the Irish called the policy of "killing the home rule movement by kindness"—by the passage of ameliorating land acts and local self-government laws, placing county and municipal governments in the hands of the people, with provisions for an almost universal suffrage.

We now come down to the last period of the home rule movement which found fruition far beyond the hopes of its early leaders in the Irish "Free State" of today.

The year 1911 opened up with the home rule campaign in full swing and with ominous signs of trouble in the air. It was a year of dramatic events approaching to the borders of a tremendous national tragedy. The Irish Nationalists under the leadership of Redmond were determined to force the issue to the front at all hazards. The Irish Unionists, following the implacable Ulsterite, Sir Edward Carson, were as equally determined that no home rule bill should be forced upon Ulster.

Asquith's Home Rule Bill.

April 11, 1912, the British premier, Asquith, brought forward his home rule bill. In it he definitely asserted the supreme authority of the imperial parliament. In all Irish concerns Ireland was promised real autonomy. The bill provided for an Irish parliament consisting of a senate and a house of commons with power to make laws for Ireland, with sweeping reservations to the imperial parliament. The Irish parliament could not establish or endow any religion or impose religious disability, or make any conditions affecting the validity of marriages. It was forbidden to legislate in matters affecting peace or war, naval or military affairs, treaties with foreign powers, titles of dignities, treason, trademarks, copyright, patents, currency, foreign commerce and other kindred subjects. The Irish constabulary was to remain under imperial control for six years after the passage of the act, when it was to pass under the jurisdiction of the Irish parliament. The executive was to be a lord lieutenant appointed by the crown with power to veto any act contrary to the provisions of the home rule bill. The senate was to consist of forty members, nominated in the first instance by Great Britain and to be succeeded, as their terms became vacant, by appointment of the Irish executive. The house of commons was to consist of 164 members elected by the Irish constituencies. Ulster was to have 59 members. If the two houses disagreed, they were to sit en banc and vote together.

The Asquith bill was far from satisfactory to the Irish Nationalists, by many of whom it was denounced as an "illusion and a mockery" of the principle of home rule for which they were contending. But Redmond bent all his energies and powers of organiaztion towards its support. To the Ulsterites it was a red flag—a call to mutiny and rage. Their unwavering slogan was "We want no home rule."

The king called the party leaders together in an effort to effect a compromise bill, without results. The Liberal government put the bill through its third and last reading in the commons, which essentially made it a law, in spite of the disapproving of the lords. This was in July, 1914. But greater events were impending and the breaking out of the World war a few weeks later shelved the Irish question for the time, and Irish hopes of home rule soon vanished into the dust of a forgotten pigeonhole of the British cabinet.

During the first two years of the war Ireland remained relatively quiescent, and the British leaders hoped that the Irish leaders had decided to let the Irish question remain in abeyance until the war was over. In this hope they were doomed to a bitter disappointment. The Sinn Fein party, organized in 1905, had extended its organization all over Ireland, gradually superseding the old Nationalist party in its influence. On April 25, 1916, the abortive Easter rebellion was precipitated and within a month there were one hundred thousand British troops in Ireland and the country was under martial law, The Sinn Feiners proclaimed the Irish republic, with Padraic Pearse as president, who was executed as a result of the Easter revolt. He was succeeded by Eamonn de Valera and the Irish republic began to function after a fashion, though half of its officials were in British prisons. The growth of the Sinn Fein movement was rapid after the Easter rebellion and up to the end of the World war, in 1918.

An Irish parliament, the Dail Eireann, was organized in Dublin and a guerrilla warfare was precipitated between the forces of the crown and the volunteer forces of the Dail Eireann. It was a reign of bloodshed and destruction of property. Official British reports show that during the year 1920, 343 persons were killed and 446 wounded, 68 court houses and 530 police barracks were destroyed and 2,800 homes raided for arms.

Under these conditions, strongly urged by King George to restore "peace among his subjects," Lloyd George, the premier, on Feb. 25, 1920, brought forward a new home rule bill—a compromise measure which he hoped would settle the Irish differences.

On Nov. 12, 1920, the Lloyd George bill passed the house for the third time, receiving the royal assent in December the same year, and became a law.

King's Speech Opened Way.

Ulster accepted the act and proceeded to hold elections and organize parliament. In all the rest of Ireland, however, the Sinn Feiners declared their open opposition to it.

Then the king again took a hand. At the opening of the Ulster parliament on June 22, 1921, he appeared in person with Queen Mary and made a notable speech. He strongly urged the Irish people to "forgive and forget past wrong and to strive for peace in Ireland and conciliation between the people of that country and the British empire." He appealed to all the people of Ireland to "join in making for the island they love a new era of peace, contentment and good will."

It was the king's speech that opened the way for the subsequent truce and the peace parley.

WILL PRESIDENT HARDING BE MORE SUCCESSFUL?

ABE MARTIN

Lib Pash's nephew, that wuz sentenced t' be hanged next month, cheated th' pardon board by suicidin' in his cell last night.

Lester Moon is th' new cashier at th' People's Bank an' Auto Exchange, succeedin' Laurel Spry, five feet, light complexioned, prominent Adams apple, an' prob'ly smooth faced ere this.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Age Brings Wisdom

WHEN I was young I plied my tongue with thoughtless, wild abandon; I worked by steam, there was no theme I would not take a stand on. I lectured loud to every crowd, I thundered and orated; I sprinkled words until the birds were scared, and emigrated. I'd criticize the learned and wise, and roast the useful voter; I yipped and yelled as though propelled by twin six V-type motor. I knew it all with splendid gall the public I instructed; I thought this land would soon be canned, unless by me conducted. The people groaned, the people honed to end me and my chatter, and seeing red, they wished my head were served upon a platter. And in my walks, quite often, rocks would spoil my Sunday beaver; and maddened skates would leave their gates and chase me with a cleaver. And wearied hicks defaced with bricks the map that nature gave me, and in a sweat the village vet with liniments would lave me. Youth disappears, and passing years bring wisdom to a critter; I hear the boys kick up their noise, and I send forth no twitter. In peace I sit and gently knit, my time-worn thumbs I twiddle, and they who prance and yell and dance must pay the guys who fiddle.

Wireless for Airplanes

Every passenger airplane in service between Paris and England will have to be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus hereafter.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "'Tis said familiarity breeds contempt and I guess that's what makes me hate my fourth term overcoat so much."

Life's Discomforts.

Having your wife tell you that you're getting homely as if you didn't know it before.

Just hint secretly that you would like to own an auto and the whole world soon knows it, including the auto salesmen.

Most men consider themselves lucky if there are at least three buttons on their union suits.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Nellie Dodd is becoming absent-minded. She got to the grocery store the other day on her way to the depot before she remembered that she had left her complexion at home.

Since physicians insist that whisky is not a medicine the wets should stop trying to blame the 18th amendment for their colds.

Man has to do something either noted or notorious to get his picture in the paper. A girl can have hers published merely by posing before the camera in a two-ounce bathing suit.

JUST A WORD

Don't Whine.

To whine is to complain in an unmanly way, says the dictionary. Therefore, don't whine. Habitual whiners are the most detestables species of the knocker family. They knock, knock, knock in a sniveling, bleating manner. Nothing suits them unless they have had a hand in it. Then it wouldn't suit anybody else. They whimper because everybody recognizes their one-track, narrow gauge minds as narrow gauge minds.

When the war broke out they whined because there was a war. Now that there is peace they whine about the next war. If they are poor they sob because they're not rich, if they are rich they complain because they're not richer. They are dissatisfied with everything that doesn't benefit them directly.

Don't be a bleater. Be a man. Take what's coming to you. The world isn't perfect but whining won't make it so.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES

Letter to his wife when she didn't get up to get his breakfast.

Dear Friend Wife:

When the alarm clock burst forth in exuberant melody this a. m. your pretty face, wreathed with unkempt hair, looked so sweet as it reposed on the pillow that I generously turned off the tintinnabulations of the time-teller and sneaked out to dress while you continued your snoring. I am now at the office writing this letter to send by a messenger with orders not to deliver it before 12 o'clock so you will be awake.

I just wanted to let you know that if you desire pie for dinner tonight you will have to bake another and if you want to keep warm you will have to build a new fire. I was in a hurry this morning and of course the fire was out. It always is at such times. I felt like swearing, and thinking of something appropriate to say, I smashed my finger on the furnace door. After I had soothed it there wasn't much time left to get breakfast.

The first thing I saw was that cranberry pie. One good way to start the day wrong is to eat pie for breakfast, but I couldn't help it. There was nothing in the house, as your relatives were here yesterday.

Hearing the car coming I dashed out and missed it. This enraged me so much I felt like awakening you and giving vent to my feelings. However, I subdued my desires and found satisfaction in murmuring indignantly to myself.

I think I left the back door open although I don't suppose the house could get much colder than it was. There is some pie left but not enough for both of us tonight, so if you want a piece you'd better do some baking. Also I am wearing one of your new silk stockings. I put it on in the dark and didn't discover it until I reached the office and found most of the stocking wadded around my ankle. Please give me credit for leaving one for you.

Before we were married you told me that you would always get up to prepare my breakfast. You do fairly well, but if you want to keep me out of the insane asylum you'll have to do better. 'Tis said that a man shouldn't marry a woman without seeing how she looks before breakfast. I would like to know what difference that makes. After the wedding he never sees her then unless she's asleep.

You married me for better or for worse. Payday is the better part of life and breakfast must be the worse. Anyway this morning's was for me.

Your Unlucky Husband,
UNCLE HENRY.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Want

It's wanting keeps us young and fit.
It's wanting something just ahead,
And striving hard to come to it,
That brightens every road we tread.

That man is old before his time
Who is supremely satisfied
And does not want some hill to climb
Or something life has still denied.

The want of poverty is grim,
It has a harsh and cruel sting,
But fill the cup up to the brim
And that's a far more hopeless thing.

A man must want from day to day,
Must want to reach a distant goal
Or claim some treasure far away,
For want's the builder of the soul.

He who has ceased to want, has dropped
The working tools of life and stands
Much like an old-time clock that's stopped
While Time is mouldering his hands.

I'm truly sorry for the man,
Though be he millionaire or king,
Who does not hold some cherished plan
And says he does not want a thing.

Want is the spur that drives us on
And oft its praises should be sung,
For man is old when want is gone,
It's what we want that keeps us young.

(Copyright, 1922, by Edgar A. Guest.)

VARIETIES

A Hottentot baby calls its mother mamma.

The biggest of all sea birds is the albatross.

Connecticut has a woman bank examiner.

Constantinople is built in the form of a triangle.

A real star radiates heat and as it cools it shrinks.

There is a deaf and dumb corps in the Salvation Army.

One-fifth of the medical students in London are women.

Phonographs are now being used to teach parrots to talk.

An ounce of gold could be drawn into a wire 50 miles long.

All young fish are cannibals, more or less, eating each other.

Policewomen in Boston are paid at the rate of $1,200 a year.

Switzerland is electrifying her railways, to save importing coal.

Among the Finns and Norwegians there are many women sailors.

The shrimp industry of Louisiana employs more than 20,000 people.

Negro children in West Africa play the old game of "cat's cradle."

Toll rates through the Panama canal approximate $1.000 an hour.

Absence from church was a punishable offense in the 17th century.

The bill of the albatross is a pale pink color, shading to yellow at the tip.

The largest sweet shop in the world was recently opened in New York.

Monks in the middle ages possessed not a single article of their own.

Recent development of the tank is said to render cavalry units obsolete.

At 12 years old Beethoven was organist in a church in Bonn, Germany.

Great Britain has 13 war cemeteries in Italy, containing 2,386 graves.

The artificial flower industry in England employs more than 10,000 persons.

Peking's streets, unlike those of most Chinese cities, are wide and straight.

The city of Madrid, Spain, is planning to supply fresh fish daily by airplane.

To have a delicate complexion Spanish women in South America eat clay.

In the latter days of the 18th century ladies changed wigs for every new toilette.

The United States government melted 68,000,000 silver dollars into bullion in 1918.

Maize, which is raised without rain, is one of the most profitable crops of Palestine.

The British museum in London contains 2,700 complete Bibles written in all languages.

A little more than 13 cubic feet of wood is used in the making of 100 pounds of paper.

The family Bible of William Burns, father of Robert Burns, has been sold for $2,250.

Twenty-five million dollars a year represents the American dye industry in foreign markets.

Benjamin Franklin made the first copper plates used in America for printing paper currency.

Germany showed the greatest interest in Darwin's The Origin of the Species, published in 1860.

Balzac's Comedie Humaine embodies some 5,000 characters, taken from every class of society.

Forest lands are cultivated in Sweden with as much care as is given to farms in America.

The Sea of Galilee is composed of fresh water and is really only a wide place in the Jordan river.

A one big union of seafarers has been organized in Japan with a membership of more than 30,000.

The famous river Jordan is only a winding dirty creek and can be forded easily at ordinary stages.

San Francisco's foreign exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, were valued at $151,089,438.

"Poison gas" can now be made so solid that each soldier could carry a canister of it in his pocket.

Photographic plates of paper superior in many respects to those of glass are now made in Germany.

The crescent, symbol of the Ottoman empire, was adopted by Sultan Osman, its founder, in the year 1290.

Guides assert to visitors that the candles at the birthplace of Christ have been kept burning for 500 years.

Letters are delivered once every three years in the Island of Tristanda Cunha, in the southern Atlantic.

Registered ships on the oceans and seas of the world number 32,206, with a tonnage of nearly 62,000,000.

Automobile bumpers are made of "plywood" which is as strong as steel and lighter. Incidentally they are cheaper.

More than 2,000,000 pounds of wool were clipped from sheep in the Province of Alberta, Canada, in the last year.

Sophia Charlotte, at her coronation as queen of Prussia in 1701, wore jewels worth more than a million thalers.

Limoges, an American artillery training center during the war, is the center of the shoemaking industry of France.

The Roman catacombs are 580 miles in extent, and it is estimated that something like 15,000,000 dead are there interred.

A hospital without wards, where people of small or no means can receive private treatment, is being built in New York.

The willow is one of the most adaptable plants. A willow switch merely stuck in wet suitable ground is almost certain to take root.

The water supply of the city of Tunis is obtained from the same source that supplied Carthage, and some ancient cisterns are said to be still in use.

Lightning is said to strike loam soil most frequently, then sandy soil, then clay, lastly chalk. Statistics show that loamy soil is struck 22 times to one of chalk.

Many of the fruits and vegetables now eaten were almost unknown to our forefathers. Not until Henry VIII's time were raspberries, strawberries or cherries grown in England.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

THREE OLD MAIDS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

They lived together. But that was not so unusual, for they had lived together all their lives, that is with the exception of the time May took the art course. What did would necessarily set them apart from anything ordinary. When the girls were small they were not allowed to play with the neighbor children until their family could stand the test of respectability of their position. They had a few friends, and once in a while were allowed to remain overnight at the home of their dignified friends. When they went to private school they felt it over the poor children who were obliged to attend public schools. Their three noses went up in the air when they met any of the less fortunate children who lived in cottages and played on the streets. The common red school house was not for anybody could go.

Because of their superior training and breeding they were overly polite to everyone. Cross words were unheard of. They never crept before the table, had everything passed to them, and May Rutherford and May Rutherford were without individuality. They were like as three peas in a pod. Their parties were as cold and formal as royalty were entertaining. All their little girl friends were alike and as for the boys—heroes—they never mentioned boys! Not until Bessie's coming out party were they even to think of them and then these affairs would be taken care of for them. Bessie had not watched little Tattie growing up in the luxurious surroundings for nothing and neither both had taken pains to cultivate the acquaintance of everybody who would help to bring about that match when the time came and vise versa with Charlie's parents—they knew a good thing when they saw it and what more could heart desire than that their son and heir should be enamored by any one of the Rutherford daughters, preferably the eldest, of course.

Almost on the eve of Lydia's coming out party, the greatest tragedy they could have imagined happened to them, a horrible disgrace, something too distasteful to mention, but they had to bear it with their heads held high. Their mother actually died of the shock. Their father lingered through the first calamity, but when the second came he immediately turned it into a third by dying himself. This is the positive truth, and never to this day have any one of the three girls referred openly to the first and greatest disaster—the loss of all the family money.

Because of the death of their parents and the total loss of fortune, some of the philanthropic friends of the family helped them, reflecting how terrible it would have been if they had been placed in the same position. It served as a new topic of conversation for them and very effective—how they had helped the Rutherfords. It became a fad—the thing to do, and since the helping three knew no other way they accepted help like manna from heaven and bowed and scraped to these superior beings in horror lest they should some day lose the social position which they thought they held.

When it was suggested to them that they sell the big house and use that money, they acquiesced as they had always done and the deal was negotiated for them by an interested friend of the deceased father. He made a good thing of it too. The money looked good to the girls and helped them to keep up appearances. They moved into an exclusive apartment in the same location at a reduced rent for which they did considerable dickering. Lydia always did the dickering because she was the eldest. Lydia did the ordering and paid the bills. Bessie did all the housework because somebody had to do it and May, the baby of the family, was chosen by the other two to be the logical one to take a course in something. None of them had spirit enough to be a musician, imagination enough to be a writer, much as these two professions appealed to their fine sensibilities. So the only thing left was the course in art. May did very well too and almost became independent but they took great care to protect her from anything so common as association with the hoi polloi, influencing her by pointing out that art was a high calling and should be treated so.

May came back home educated as far as the school could go with its reimbursement and then occurred a great lull. How could she lower her standards by turning art into commercial assistance? No, it did not seem the thing to do although they were ambitious enough to wish that some day out of a clear sky, May would produce a picture of such quality that she would become famous in one bound and they could bask in her reflected glory for the rest of their lives. But May disappointed them every time she took her work to the critics. However, the critics encouraged her because they felt sorry for the three helpless sisters, speaking in whispers about the tragedy that had come to the family. They really thought they ought to do something and saw to it that she received orders from those charitably inclined which brought some pence into the pockets of the poor girls.

"Girls" hardly described them any more for they grew old much faster than other girls of their age and Bessie developed trouble with her head. Specialists pronounced it a baffling case since nothing definite seemed to be the matter. Nerves probably and no wonder—look what the girl had been through. Because Bessie had chosen specialists with more or less social position, she was charged very little for they were old friends of her father and understood the circumstances.

Each year the three grew older. Each year was harder. Social position was a mania with them and they never knew that their form of living was akin to begging. They managed to keep up, but they had to give the appearance of sadness or do without these things. The sadder they looked—the more apt their friends would be to say, "the poor souls—they have had such an unfortunate life."

And then Bessie died. It was not without the same pride which did credit to their poor father and mother that they noted the representative gathering from the socially prominent at the services held for dear Bessie. Afterward there were many calls of condolence and the two went on their way with nothing to look forward to but the same fate. They hoped to leave behind them a lasting remembrance that they had never sunk beneath their birthright even in great tribulation.

Nothing of the richness of life ever touched them. They were like hot house flowers struggling for existence without sunlight. Three objects of pity fooling themselves and nobody else, giving nothing to the world, their friends, nor to themselves. Shriveled in mind, body and soul and yet such people as the Rutherfords are not an uncommon type. Nearly every town has them. Heaven bless the community that can shake these people out of the rut by giving them a taste of the glory of living.

CRAMPS, PAINS AND BACKACHE

St. Louis Woman Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

St. Louis, Mo. —"I was bothered with cramps and pains every month and had backache and had to go to bed as I could not work. My mother and my whole family always took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for such troubles and they induced me to try it and it has helped me very much. I don't have cramps any more, and I can do my housework all through the month. I recommend your Vegetable Compound to my friends for female troubles."—Mrs. DELIA SCHOLZ, 1419 Salisbury St. St. Louis, Mo

You can think for a moment. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been in use for nearly fifty years. It is prepared from medicinal plants, by the utmost pharmaceutical skill, and superior methods. The ingredients thus combined in the Compound correct the conditions which cause such annoying symptoms as had been troubling Mrs. Scholz. The Vegetable Compound exercises a restorative influence of the most desirable character, correcting the trouble in a gentle but efficient manner.

Short and Sweet

Everybody seemed to like Weary's letter—at least you would think so if you were here to read the mail. Country Blue Bird has promised us a description of a burning gas spring which we are eagerly waiting for. Come on cousins, with your nature series. Look around you—remember we have the whole United States to draw from and who knows what those boys down in Panama might find to write about. Of course we won't exclude letters from foreign countries either but don't hold your breath till we get one.

Lone Traveler insists upon staying on the Boys' and Girls' side. "All right," say the boys and girls, you certainly are welcome." He wishes his Aunt Martha and all the little ones of hers and The Blade readers and employes a great deal of happiness. Don't believe he left out anybody and we wouldn't be surprised if everyone of them wish him the same. Lone Traveler is finding his relations fast now and them sisters, cousins, 42nd cousins, nieces and one "dear little friend" who is only 10 years old. With all this good fortune he finds two twins (It never rains but it pours) and he would like the addresses of his twins, Indian Maid and Keystone Lassie.

Sunshine of Ohio just thought she'd drop in long enough to tell Don Quixote that she had found him a twin. Now anybody would naturally suppose that she was the twin but no—she missed it by a whole day and offers her dearest friend whose birthday really does come on March 26. Hers is March 27 and since she has been so generous we hope she will be successful on her own behalf. By the way Don Quixote, the cousins want you to come again.

"How are you all standing the cold weather?" asks Dessie of Tennessee. (Dessie Gooden, Lenoir City, R. 2, Box 157, London Co.) She thinks it is splendid for she is always glad when a big snow storm comes so she can make a snow man. Dessie is not very well so has been obliged to give up school for a little while. Has she a twin? She was born March 29, 1908, and hopes for a twin or for some of the cousins to write to her .

Another cousin from Tennessee, Emma Peters, Chuckey, Tenn., R 1, writes that she hopes Aunt Martha had her snow storm for Christmas. She did, and only wishes that she could have shared it with Emma who hasn't had a bit of snow this Winter. Emma invites you all down to Tennessee for a horseback ride as long as there is no sleighing now and sends William H. Copley a special invitation to come and bring his mule as Emma thinks she would like to take a ride.

One of our Blade readers from New York state asks for Sunny Boy's address. So Sunny Boy of N. C., if you send it you will probably get a big, fat letter.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

A good deed is never lost. He who sows courtesy, reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness, gathers love. —Richard Brooks.

WHERE DREAMS TAKE US.

Having just caught a glimpse of our Dream Ship of Christmas week and the weather being so that I could not go any place, I decided to take a trip to Dreamland. This is the one ship that is never crowded. One can go alone and your expenses do not accumulate. Being anchored in the Harbor of Content, I am soon aboard the ship which moves swiftly along in the bright sunshine of joy like a lark on the wing, volting high above the dark grim mountains of disappointment, ascending far above the looming clouds of despair.

How glorious with only the bright rainbow of fate to guide me on my journey with its bright hues of hope, peace, love, joy, health, youth and beauty. What more could one ask if they could reach the rainbow's end?

How smoothly we glide, until in the distance a small cloud of anxiety appears on the surface of the bow to mar its beauty. It steadily looms to the blackness of night until all views of the longed for Dreamland are shut out from sight and the ship stumbles on through the fog of disappointment and the strong gale of trials bring it to earth with tattered furls which time alone can mend. But the great healers, Faith and Hope, step in and old friend Time mends the broken furls and we are soon sailing along as gaily as ever—happy in the bright delusion of Faith.

Could we have a shock absorber put on the Dream ship so that none of us will have shattered dreams before we reach the harbor?—Miss Faith of Ohio.

CARLETON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

Just received The Blade and did enjoy the letters so much. Will Carleton's birthplace is three and one-half miles from my home. This Summer they had the schoolhouse he went to repainted and the words "Carlton Schoolhouse" painted on the north side of it. The schoolhouse is right on the corner of the place a few rods from the house where he lived.

The two counties, Lenawee and Hillsdale, had a big celebration there on his birthday, October 21. A large boulder that he used to eat his dinner on while cutting wood was placed a little to the east of the house along the road fence. On it was a bronze plate with his name and the dates of his birth and death. The celebration was certainly grand. There were floats from several different schools and there was a free picture show all day. It was "Over the Hills" taken from Will Carleton's poems and was brought there through the efforts of Ed Frendsdorf. There were moving picture machines at the unveiling of the monument so some of you may get a chance to see it that way.

Now I am going to ask a favor. will someone who has the December 29 issue of The Blade, please send me a copy? Write first as I want only one so as not to lose the stories. Will return favor any way I can.—Mrs. Ivah Gallup, Clayton, Michigan.

BRING ON THE STORIES

A happy New Year to all of you. I have been absent for six years, so I thought I would knock at the door to see if I were welcome.

Somebody said something about an old time husking bee—count me in on that. If there is anything I do like, it is telling of my experiences of the early fifties and sixties just before and after the Civil war. I was born in 1847, so you see that I was old enough to know a good deal about the fifties and a whole lot about the sixties. Tell Ali Babi that I am a West Virginian too, and I know a whole lot about the old time husking bee.

I have a birthday on February 7—I will be 75 years young on that day. The nearest twin that I know of is Thomas A. Edison though I am four days older than he. If any cousins wish to remember me with a card and letter shower on that day I will appreciate it. I am all alone but not lonesome. I have plenty to keep me comfortable and my pay comes all the time. You see I was a pretty good boy to Uncle Sam from the time I was 17 for as long as he would have me. Now I am on easy street.—Uncle George. (George W. Taylor, Cleveland, Tennessee, Box 155.

ROBERT BREWER SENDS THANKS

I will try once again to write a few lines to our dear old Blade. I want to try to thank the dear people who sent me so many nice things Christmas. I did so much enjoy this Christmas—God bless you all. Cousins, I want to ask you all to remember poor Mrs. Grace Creary, Shellburg, Pennsylvania, for she has been confined to her bed for some years. She is poor and lonely and a good Christian woman. Do write her some cheery letters, please. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." None know better than I what it is to be poor and lonely for I have no home, no people and I do not have so much as a postage stamp only as they are given me. I am in the home of people who are no relation at all to me but they are very kind.

Dear cousins, I would be so glad to meet you all so I could have a good heart to heart talk with you. I love to read your cheery letters and will answer all I can. I would like something to read to pass away some of the long long days. I like to read anything. Love to all from your helpless friend, Robert Brewer, Smethport, N. C.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Romance in Balkans

Princess Marie—King Alexander

Copyright Underwood and Underwood

ONE of the most interesting engagements of the day is the betrothal of King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia to the Princess Marie, second daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania.

Princess Marie is 22 years of age. King Alexander, who is the second son of the late King Peter of Serbia, is in his 21st year. Though there was a rumor of this engagement in 1920, it has just been officially announced, and it is hoped that this royal match may settle the Balkan problem.

BOYS AND GIRLS

No life is wasted in the great worker's hand
The gem too poor to polish in itself
We grind to brighten others.
—Philip James Bailey.

DOTTIE WINS OUR HEARTS

I am one of you if I am a very tiny little girl six months old January 1, 1922. Please have I a twin? I wish I could sit on Aunt Martha's lap while I stay because I cannot sit alone yet.

Now you would not think that I am a very naughty little girl but I always cry all the time my grandma is washing and dressing me. I don't like to be washed and I scream with all my might until I am put to bed with my bottle, but I am very good when I wake up. Doesn't this remind you boys and girls of old times when you were babies?

Sometimes my Grandma and I go out to the old red barn to pay a visit to an old mama cat that has three little kittens. They don't seem to understand me when I try to talk to them and they don't like it when I try to put them in my mouth.

Now don't you boys and girls think I am pretty with my brown curly hair and blue eyes? Grandma calls me her little blue bird. My mama is dead and I live with my Grandma in a big farm house and they all love me you may bet. My Grandma had taken The Blade long before I can remember and has written to the Household page a good many times.

I suppose I will land in Short and Sweet and Snatches but Oh, please, Aunt Martha, don't let W. B. get me because I would like to find my twin so bad. Love to you and all the cousins from Grandma's little bluebird—Dottie. (New York.)

STUFF DREAMS ARE MADE OF.

Hello everybody!—No you don't know me but I'm a Blade cousin just the same come to tell of a realistic dream I had concerning you all, viz:

I thought I attended a convention of Blade cousins at Toledo. First Aunt Martha greeted me with a welcoming smile and warm handclasp. A large piece of cardboard and a marking crayon was given me by Hoote, requesting me to write my name thereon and fasten to my clothing. I was then ushered into a large room nearly filled with cousins, all placarded like myself.

First I saw "Lone Traveler" and his bride who had been Aunt Martha's assistant and fallen in love with the picture he had sent her. Next was "Weary", just restin'. Many of the cousins contributed to the entertainment of the others in various ways. King Philip sang in a deep baritone, "I'm as happy as a toad-frog in a well." Arthur McIntosh described cowboy life in Arizona. Canadian Cowgirl told how to break broncos. Bachelor Billy gave a lecture on old maids.

Johnny Funnyman talked of the food value of grasshoppers.

Lavant Owen told of his miraculous escape from death when dragged into deep water by a fish he had caught while in Florida. James Smith told of the usefulness of mosquitos.

The lonely Panama soldier boys were not present but sent a letter of thanks to those who kindly remembered them.

Dixie Moonbeam told how to construct airplanes. Canadian Cowgirl, Ruben of W. Va., and Anne of Green Gables were on the refreshment committee and served delicious pies, ginger puffs and apple sauce cake of their own making. For lack of space can't tell the remainder of my dream but if this escapes W. B. will come again, I am, Maid o' Dreams.

SHE'S IN, PETS AND ALL.

Please let me in. I am a little girl nine years old. My birthday is July 30. I love to go to school and am in the fourth grade. I have a kitten named Muff and a dog named Harlow. My dog will meet me on the road from school just as far as he can hear me call.

I help my mother milk the cows. I would like to correspond with some of the little cousins. Won't you please write? Love to everyone.—Frances Hall, Eve, Kentucky, Care of R. H. Hall.

AGREES WITH KEYSTONE LASSIE.

Would you please move over a little and let me have a seat by Miss Santa Claus and Lone Traveler? I will promise not to stay long.

I have been a silent reader of The Blade for some time and when I saw where Keystone Lassie suggested having a department for fancy work patterns for the girls and a department about machinery for the boys, I couldn't keep still as I think it would be the grandest ever. Come on, cousins, and tell us what you think about it.

I wonder what has become of Bachelor Billy. No doubt he has found his ideal and in that case it would not be Bachelor Billy any more.

King Philip of Spain, Lavant Owen, Smarty, Rime Stringer, Contemplator and Hoosier Violet, come again. Your letters are fine. I will ask the same old question before I go. Have I a twin? My birthday is March 2. I am five feet, four inches tall, weigh 128 pounds, have brown hair and fair complexion. I bid you all adieu till we meet again. American Lilac.

GOOD NATURED OUTLAW.

Hello cousins, here I am again. I wrote a letter some time ago but only landed in Short and Sweet. Thanks, Aunt Martha, for not letting Mr. W. B. get all of my letter.

James M. Smith, I just had to laugh when you called me black Roderick Dhu. I'm not so very bad if I did take an outlaw's name. Come again James, I think you and I would be good friends. I don't live in the Highlands either—just the state of Indiana.

Wandering Gypsy, I also have an ambition to travel and see the old U. S. A.

Canadian Cowgirl, do you ever get lonesome, living so far from town on such a large ranch. I surely would like to live in the West. A bunch of us might come out to see if— I won't say the rest for you might say I had nerve to spare.

I see the Kentucky cousins are beginning to write more letters. Come on. Who can guess my age and describe my looks? I will tell through The Blade who guessed right. Hoping to see this in print. —Roderick Dhu.

Art in the Home

Sealing Wax Beads.

Now that neck lines are high and gowns are plain, beads are quite essential, and as dark blue serge and Canton crepe are much in vogue, they require beads of color but not of extravagance.

Sealing wax beads are the very thing!

With scissors cut a stick of sealing wax (any color you desire) into pieces the size of beads. Heat the end of a steel knitting needle and press it carefully through one of pieces of the wax. Hold the piece over a flame revolving slowly until a little soft. Remove from heat and when cool enough to handle, mold into a round ball with your fingers. Place over flame again, revolving

until perfectly even. Take one or two other colors of wax that will blend well with the bead, heat one at a time and dot the bead with bits of these different colors. Hold bead over flame, again revolving slowly so that the new colors will gradually melt and run around the bead.

Heat short end of needle and each end of bead, then slip bead off needle with fingers. String beads on eye glass cord or silk cord, tying knots between beads. Odd shaped beads may be made for variety or for the ends of the cord if the cord is tied around the neck and left open.

Colors may be varied until pleasing effects are produced. The fashionable belt of today is not complete without beads or metal and will be especially attractive if made of sealing wax beads.

Our Correspondents

Clover of Ohio writes to Child of the Wilderness that she wonders here we will go that we may find a spot that has not been mutilated and where the beauties of nature have not been disturbed. She is glad to tell us that she was one of those who saw Arthur McIntosh when he was East this Fall and they had a pleasant [illegible] together. She met him first through The Blade 10 years ago. Aunt Martha feels that she had very bad luck the day she came to Toledo and she missed seeing him when she longs to see you all, so much. Do come again some day Arthur. You will always find a welcome when your Aunt Martha is home.

Mrs. G. V. McCreary, Schellburg, Pa., R. 1, Box 67, sends greetings and good wishes for all for the New Year and tells us that she has been a shut-in for nearly two years and gets very lonely. Her birthday comes February 5 and she would be pleased to have a card and letter shower.

Mrs. M. A. Carson, Middleport, Ohio, wishes to thank the many readers of The Blade for their generous contribution of cards and holiday greetings which were highly appreciated. It pleases her to hear from old friends she had not heard from for a long time.

A Farm Lover who has been a reader of our paper for 20 years, has been among the silent ones all this time. She lives on a beautiful river valley farm in East Tennessee with her husband and their three bright boys and they hope that God's blessings will rest on all through this year and the coming years. A Farm Lover asks if any of us has ever seen or heard of anyone who had been cured of stammering in a stammering school. She is much interested and would be glad to hear at once.

We have received a thank-you note from Miss Eva S. Carter, Laceyville, Pa. She and her mother enjoyed the cards, letters and remembrances sent by the cousins, because they are lonely and want you all to know how much they appreciate your thoughtfulness.

We will try to get Robert Brewer's letter in this week's issue, but in case there is not room we will slip a word in this column. There seems to have been a jinx on Robert Brewer's address from the first but fate has been more or less lucky to him and to us, for instead of returning his mail, it has been forwarded to his correct address, Smethport, N. C. If more of you write please do notice the address. We do the best we can but sometimes it is difficult to be sure of an address if the writing is a bit indistinct and the post mark blurred.

Because he enjoys the Poet's Corner very much himself, Mr. G. W. Kunble has sent some of the poems requested with a half promise to send more later. Heaps of poems are coming in and it makes us wish that we had a page for each department but you know the old saying, "There's always room for one more," so don't get discouraged if you have to wait for the poem you are looking for. A reader whose mother used to read The Blade several years ago and who liked the wholesome and homey verses that appeared in the paper remembers one which she would like to see again as it was amusing. It would be appropriate too for a program on inventions which will be given soon at their local club meeting, so if any one can send The Inventor's Wife, it will be greatly appreciated.

Mixing With Martha

Pigs in Blanket.

Cut bacon in thin slices and wrap around good sized oysters. Fasten with a toothpick; lay in pan and put in very hot oven; pour off liquor that gathers in a few minutes and bake until nice and brown. It will take 1 0or 15 minutes to cook them and they must be served at once on hot plates with toothpicks left in. Plain bread and butter sandwiches should be served with the Pigs in Blanket, or sandwiches which have thin coating of horseradish between very thin slices of bread.

Sponge Pudding.

Heat one-half pint milk, stir one-fourth cup butter and one-fourth cup sugar with one-fourth cup flour; to the milk; add three eggs beaten separately (whites last) and bake one-half hour in slow oven in pudding dish which has been placed in a pan of hot water. Serve both with cream.

Quick Dessert.

Beat the whites of three eggs very stiff. Add one glass of jelly and beat well. Serve cold in dessert glass or on top of cornstarch pudding.

Snatches From W. B.

Eve of W. Va., I like your poem very much. I always read the Poet's Corner first thing.—Vera Brady, W. Va.

Weary, will you please leave your address? I will now ask the old question, have I a twin? I will be 16, February 13. I would like to hear from all my Blade cousins and will give my address upon request. —Country Blue Bird.

Bachelor Billy, where are you? I think Aunt Martha ought to send us a picture apiece.—Ira Taylor.

If W. B. gets my letter I hope he will save one or two lines as I am very lonely way out here in Missouri. My birthday is December 20. Have I a twin?—North Missouri.

Would you kindly send me the name and address of Flowers of W. Va.?—Allen Smith, Prospero, Ind.

I sent my name in answer to Peggy of the Hills who wanted a twin. You did not guess that I was married. I have two children, a boy and a girl.—Happy Wife.

Come again Weary, your letters are fine. Bob, Uncle Rube, Canadian Cowgirl and the Redheaded Twins, come again. I believe the Redheaded twins are jolly cousins.—Smiling Shortie.

For Furniture

A cloth moistened with camphor will remove white spots from furniture.

POETS' CORNER

The following poem was requested for publication but did not come in time for Christmas:

Annie and Willie's Prayer

'Twas the night before Christmas; "Good night!" had been said,
And Annie and Willie had crept into bed;
There were tears on the pillows, and tears in their eyes,
And each little bosom was heaving with sighs,
For tonight their stern father's command had been given,
That they should retire precisely at seven,
Instead of at eight; for they troubled him more
With questions unheard of than ever before.
He had told them he thought this delusion a sin;
No such body as "Santa Claus" ever had been,
And he hoped after this he would never more hear
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year,
And 'twas the reason that two little heads
So restlessly tossed on their soft, downy beds,
Eight, nine, and the clock in the steeple struck ten;
Not a word had been spoken by either till then,
When Willie's sad face from the blankets did peep,
And whispered, "Dear Annie, is you fast asleep?"
"Why no, brother Willie," a sweet voice replied
"I've tried to in vain, but I can't shut my eyes,
For somehow it makes me so sorry because
Dear papa has said there 'was no Santa Claus.'
Now, we know that there is, and it can't be denied,
For he came every year before mama died.
But then I've been thinking that she used to pray,
And God would hear everything mama would say;
And perhaps she asked Him to send Santa Claus here,
With the sack full of presents he brought every year."
"Well, why can't we pray, dest as mama did den."
"I've been thinking so, too," and without a word more
Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor.
And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,
And two tiny hands were clasped to each breast.
"Now, Willie, you know we must firmly believe
That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive;
You must wait just as still, till I say the 'amen,'
And by that you will know that your turn has come then."
"Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me,
And grant us the favor we're asking of Thee,
I want a wax dolly, a tea set and ring,
And an ebony work box that shuts with a spring;
Bless papa, dear Jesus, and cause him to see
That Santa Claus loves us far better than he;
Don't let him get angry and fretful again
At dear brother Willie and Annie. Amen."
"Please, Deaus, 'et Santa Taus tum doo'n tonight,
And bring us some presents before it is light.
I want he should dive me a nice little sled
With bright shining 'unners and all painted 'ed;
A box full of tandy, a book and a toy.
Amen, and then, Desus, I'll be a good boy."
Their prayers being ended, they raised up their heads,
And with hearts light and cheerful again sought their beds;
And were soon lost in slumber, both peaceful and deep,
And with fairies in dreamland were roaming in sleep.
Eight, nine, and the little French clock had struck ten
Ere the father had thought of his children again;
He seemed now to hear Annie's half-suppressed sighs,
And to see the big tears stand in Willie's blue eyes.
"I was hard with my darlings," he mentally said;
"And I should not have sent them so early to bed;
But then I was troubled; my feelings found vent,
For bank stock today had gone down ten per cent;
But of course they've forgotten their troubles ere this,
And then I denied them the thrice asked for kiss;
But just to make sure I'll steal up to their door,
For I never spoke harsh to my darlings before."
So saying, he softly ascended the stairs,
And arrived at the door to hear both of their prayers;
His Annie's "bless papa" drew forth the big tears,
And Willie's grave promise fell sweet on his ears:
"Strange, strange, I'd forgotten," said he with a sigh,
"How I longed when a child to have Christmas draw nigh.
I'll atone for my harshness," he inwardly said,
"By answering their prayers ere I sleep in my bed."
Then he turned to the stairs and softly went down,
Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing gown,
Donned hat, coat and boots, and was out on the street,
A millionaire facing the cold driving sleet,
Nor stopped until he had bought everything
From the box full of candy to the tiny gold ring;
Indeed he kept adding so much to his store
That the various presents outnumbered a score;
Then homeward he turned with his holiday load
And with Aunt Mary's help in the nursery 'twas stowed.
Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,
By the side of a table set out for her tea;
A workbox well filled in the center was laid,
And on it the ring for which Annie had prayed;
A soldier in uniform stood by a sled,
With bright shining runners and all painted red;
There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing to see,
And birds of all colors were perched in the tree.
While Santa Claus laughing stood up in the top,
As if getting ready more presents to drop.
And as the fond father the picture surveyed,
He thought for his troubles he had amply been paid,
And he said to himself as he brushed off a tear,
"I'm happier tonight than I've been for a year.
I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before,
What care I if bank stock falls ten per cent more?
Hereafter I'll make it a rule, I believe,
To have Santa Claus visit us each Christmas eve."
So thinking he gently extinguished the light,
And tripped downstairs to retire for the night.
As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun
Put the darkness to flight and the stars one by one,
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,
And at the same moment the presents espied,
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound
And the very first prayed for were all of them found.
They shouted for papa to come quick and see,
They laughed and they cried in their innocent glee.
What presents old Santa Claus brought in the night,
(Just the things that they wanted) and left before light.
"And now," Annie said, in a voice soft and low,
"You'll believe there's a Santa Claus, papa, I know,"
While dear little Willie climbed upon his knee,
Determined no secrets between them should be,
And told in soft whispers how Annie had said,
That their dear blessed mama, so long ago dead,
Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair,
And that God up in heaven had answered their prayer,
"Den we dot up and prayed dust as had as we tood,
And Dod answered our prayers; now wasn't He dood?"
"I should say that He was, if He sent you all these,
And knew just what presents my children would please.
(Well, well, let him think so, the dear little elf;
'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself).
Blind father! who caused your stern heart to relent,
And the hasty words spoken so soon to repent?
'Twas the Being who bade you steal softly upstairs,
And made you His agent to answer their prayers.

American Birthdays

This week we will start a list of birthdays of Americans who have been specially honored in one way or another by their countrymen. You will be able to find your twin in American history and here's hoping you will like this new feature. If you do maybe we will continue it throughout the year.

Jan. 1, 1735—Paul Revere, revolutionary soldier.

Jan. 1, 1752—Betsy Ross who made first American flag.

Jan. 2, 1857—Miss M. Carey Thomas, educator and second president of Bryn Mawr college (1894).

Jan. 3, 1793—Lucretia Mott, reformer, philanthropist and woman suffragist.

Jan. 4, 1716—Aaron Burr, clergyman and educator.

Jan. 5, 1838—John C. Moss, inventor of photo engraving.

Jan. 6, 1811—Charles Sumner, statesman.

Jan. 7, 1829—James B. Angell, educator and author.

Jan. 8, 1862—Frank Nelson Doubleday, publisher.

Jan. 9, 1839—John K. Paine, musician and composer.

Jan. 10, 1873—Howard C. Christy, artist.

Jan. 11, 1757—Alexander Hamilton, statesman.

Jan. 12, 1876—Jack London, author.

Jan. 13, 1808—Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the United States.

Jan. 14, 1730—William Whipple, soldier and patriot, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Jan. 15, 1854—John A. D. Waddell, civil engineer.

Jan. 16 1794—Isaac Newton, naval architect.

Jan. 17, 1706—Benjamin Franklin statesman, scientist.

Jan. 18, 1782—Daniel Webster, statesman.

Jan. 19, 1807—Robert E. Lee, Confederate general.

Jan. 19, 1809—Edgar Allen Poe, poet, author.

Household Hints

Doughnuts are delightful flavored with the grated rind of an orange.

Apples may be scalloped with sweet potatoes and sweetened with molasses.

To clean a clouded vinegar cruet, let a teaspoonful of lye stand in it for several days.

No kitchen should be without its scales.

Pulled bread should snap when broken.

Left-over coffee may be used to flavor gelatin, icing or ice cream.

Whipped cream of marshmallows are nice served with hot chocolate.

GET RID OF YOUR FAT

Thousands of others have gotten rid of theirs WITHOUT DIETING OR EXERCISING often at the rate of over a pound a day and WITHOUT PAYMENT until reduction has taken place.

I am a licensed practising physician and personally select the treatment for each individual case, thus enabling me to choose remedies that will produce not only a loss of weight harmlessly, but which will also relieve you of all the troublesome symptoms of overstoutness such as shortness of breath, palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, asthma, kidney trouble and various other afflictions which often accompany overstoutness.

My treatment will relieve that depressed, tired, sleepy feeling, giving you renewed energy and vigor, a result of the loss of your superfluous fat.

You are not required to change in the slightest from your regular mode of living. There is no dieting or exercising. It is simple, easy and pleasant to take.

If you are overstout do not postpone but sit right down now and send for my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and my plan whereby I am to be PAID ONLY AFTER REDUCTION HAS TAKEN PLACE if you so desire.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician State of New York
286 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Desk H-524

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE NEW YEAR— Is Here and Doing Well

The old year is gone. The new year is here. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to sigh and cry about the water that has gone over the wheel at the mill? Are we going to pine and whine about things we did or did not do in 1921? Are we going to sob and slobber because somebody else seems to have an easier path in life?

Why not say to the New Year, "Hello, How-do-you-do? Glad to see you. Glad you are here. We will be your friend. We will be good and do our best for you, old 1922."

Why agree to say something good about a dozen folks we know every day of this year. What's the use of nursing headache and bellyache? Get rid of grouch and sour grape taste. Behind the clouds is the sun still shining. The good in the world outweighs the bad.

No use having regrets about the old year. No use to fear the coming of the year. The mortgage may be due in 1922, but somehow we will get past this milestone. Some of us will have a funeral, but soon or late we all have one. Some or us may complain about taxes, but they are lower in 1922 than they will be in 1923. Be thankful now. Somebody may steal our best girl, but there is as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it.

Fires may go out and things freeze up, but a good hard Winter is the best thing to make a healthy climate, and to make it easy for the farmer to get his seed bed in good condition next Spring. There are gains for all our losses. There are balms for all our pains. There is sunshine for all the shadows. There are heights for all the depths. There is a sweet for every bitter.

Yes, be cheerful. Be hopeful. Express these thoughts and your digestive organs will be in good humor and work off all grouch. Smile. You will be easier to live with and you will want to live more.

Newspapers print all the bad. They don't have space to print a ten-thousandth part of the good in folks. Don't let the scandal story or the criminal sensation excite you. There has always been such things and life and living are much better today than in the ages of the cave man and cannibal customs.

If you are of sane mind and sound body you are in better humor right now than you were in when you started to read this Blade story. This old reliable family newspaper will bring you more messages of good cheer in 1922 than it ever brought to you before. Just tell your neighbors that The Blade will drive away the blues and make the songs of the birds a whole lot sweeter and the apple pie thicker.

Smile thrice. Look 1922 squarely in the eye and tell it to its face that you are not afraid of it. That your hopes outweigh all your fears. Smile twice thrice and you will know that the world is growing better day by day. Smile good and hard and you will not fear anybody or anything. Smile a-plenty and you will be ready to go on the witness stand and testify that the year 1922 will be the best year of all the ages.

We dare you to smile until you are in a good humor. If you do, you will be contagious and others will smile. Try to learn how to make others smile and you will take a better picture and you will be more easy to look at.

Do it now, before and after meals and before going to bed.

ON THE TRAIN— Mother and Child

How many wives would want to move 28 times in seven years? How many mothers would want her child to be born in a box car? How many women would want to be tied to a lazy fellow who boldly and brazenly consorted with others and neglected his own wife and child?

This was the story told to Rural Welfare editor by a mother with her 3-year-old child, riding on a train. The child was sick and the mother was weary and worn. The conductor and brakeman were ready and anxious to help in any way they could.

The mother said she had been married to this man seven years. He fooled her. He had been married before and divorced; but did not let his second wife know he was a grass widower. He had refused to furnish money to take care of his wife and child. She had to hunt a job in a lumber camp and work early and late, along with two or three other women, at cooking for a gang of men.

The husband was trying to get the child away from its mother. The mother had her job in Pennsylvania and was trying to reach her mother's home in Indiana, where she expected to find rest and safety from her neglectful husband.

At Toledo the husband had sent a telegram to the police to take the child away from its mother. The police found them and took them both to the police station where the chief asked questions and got the mother's story.

It did not take the chief long to make up his mind what to do. He took the mother's side of the case and told her to take the next train out for her mother's home before her husband reached Toledo. The mother took his advice and left one hour before her husband arrived.

She was free to say that she had lost all love for this man and that she had followed him from one state to another, but that he would not stick to any job longer than six months. She said she would not ask for a divorce as she did not want to set him free to wed and fool some other woman as he had already fooled two of them. She said she had all the experience with a man she wanted.

This is a mighty good lesson for all women to be mighty careful in hitching up with a man of whom she knows mighty little about. Look 'em over for ring-bones and spavins.

WALKS AND TALKS— Four O'Clock Breakfast

Rural Welfare editor spent a day and a night in the hills. In the afternoon we talked to the pupils and teachers of special district school. The day was somewhat goomy, but the teachers had so decorated the school rooms and the walls were of such color as to give a cheerful appearance to the place.

In the evening, in another community, we filled in on a lecture course. This was a strictly rural community, not more than 50 folks living in the little hamlet. The whole township was interested in this lecture course.

A good crowd was present. Songs were sung. An orchestra of home folks rendered splendid music. The whole audience could sing and the singing was a pleasing feature of the evening.

After the meeting we were taken to the home of a well-to-do farmer and put to bed about midnight. We were called for breakfast at 4 o'clock in the morning. This kind of treatment gives a fellow the third degree.

We had a great breakfast including a quarter yard of fresh sausage. We were taken to a small railway station by a son of this farmer over the worst sort of roads. The young man was going several miles to work for a gas company in laying a pipe line.

The station was closed. No stores were open. Daylight was yet an hour distant. The young man unloaded us and went on to his work and we were left alone in a strange town. Rain began to fall. We got into a stairway until the shower was over.

A man with a lantern came along. We hailed him and asked him when the railway depot would open. He said it might be an hour and a half yet. He said there was a station a mile and a half away that was open day and night and we might find it more inviting than the lonely streets where we were.

We started down the track and in half an hour we reached the other station, which was a boxcar, fixed up as an office at one end and a waiting room at the other. At 7:20 our train came along and once more we were on wheels and going.

These adventures and experiences keep us in close touch with the farm folks. In this way we know the work and the ways of farm folks. We took all these degrees when we lived in the old log house ourself.

We have as much real pleasure mixing with folks like these two, among the hills, as we do at meetings in big cities and no doubt we learn more worth while things in the country. To make train connections and get from one place to another, makes early rising often necessary. We might as well get up early as other folks.

ARMY OF JOB HOLDERS— Fifteen Million of 'Em

Somebody has figured out that there are nearly 15,000,000 people in the United States who are a public expense, but they are not poorhouse inmates.

Seven million are job holders. This means that we have one public office-holder for every 15 persons in our total population. There are 1,000,000 on the pension rolls of the nation. If these pensioners are honestly on the pay rolls, nobody will complain of them.

Those holding bonds and governmental securities, tax free, and who are supported by the government, paying them interest, total 4,630,000.

There is also an army supported by the government through expenditures of the government. These number 2,000,000.

There are nearly 1,000,000 on the pay rolls under civil service in the federal service. There are perhaps as many more in the state, county, city and district service.

This number supported by the government is ever increasing. The number of taxpayers is not increasing as rapidly as the pay roll army. So many smart folks are investing wealth in tax-free bonds and then sit down, without worry, and let the government hand them enough money to live on easy street. In a way they also become pensioners.

A HEARTY KICKER— Talks Long and Loud

"The school teachers and other professional men have the biggest trust in the country. They are making it harder every year for new folks to become teachers. Five years of expensive schooling is the rule that must be followed to become a full-fledged teacher. This expense will keep teachers out and keep wages up and keep efficiency down. Those who are now in want bigger wages than we pay county officers."

This is the wail and tale of woe given to Rural Welfare editor by a grouchy taxpayer. We wonder whether anybody agrees with him.

CHICAGO—GREAT CITY— Drunk and Going Wrong

"Thousands in the city of Chicago will do anything to get drunk. No matter whether it is rotten bootleg whisky, ether, hair tonic or anything that will intoxicate, the underworld will have it at the price of robbery or murder."

This is the statement made to Rural Welfare editor while we were in Chicago. We were also told that Chicago will average more than one murder a day. It is almost impossible to convict anybody. Those witnesses who come into court and testify to the truth are likely to be killed within 10 days.

Such were the tales told to us in Chicago, the great city of the North and West. Chicago is great in everything, good and bad. Some of its keen and observing citizens fear that the growing disregard for law and order may get beyond control. The lawless are getting more bold and brazen every day. A lot of police are blind and deaf.

The city is boss-ridden. Like other places, government has become a money mill for those who have grabbed power and make a pretense of ruling the masses. The disease of politics is that the business man and the real decent citizen are afraid to talk plainly and vote sensibly on election day.

Too many of our good citizens do not know the meaning of primary election day. This is one day of the year that the grafting political boss wants the mob to be asleep at the switch. If he can have the common folks off their guard on primary election, the boss will run the show the rest of the year.

Armed guards around the railroad stations are not good signs of good and healthy government. These guards have orders to shoot to kill if anybody makes a false move near where mail bags or express packages are being loaded.

Since the mails are better protected the bandits are again making raids on banks and stores. There is an army of men that is daily growing larger who simply will not go and earn the dollar they desire. They prefer to take a gun and commit robbery and, if necessary, murder.

The control of big cities is the hardest problem in government today. The boss depends upon the underworld to keep him or his stool-pigeons in office. The good folks divide their votes on parties when they should be united against a common enemy and public menace.

Before voting this year for member of legislature or congress, better find out what kind of man the candidate is before you vote on election day. If you can pick a good man that day you need not worry so much about election day in November. Be on guard. Do it now.

BIG BOYS IN CHICAGO— Can See the Farmer Now

Not long since a meeting was held in Chicago at which no farmers were present, but the farmer was the chief talk topic. Those present were the big bankers, big manufacturers and big stock yards magnates.

They were there to discuss the condition of the country. They all agreed that something must be done. One man arose and said the first thing was to find out what was wrong. He said the farmer had been hit, knocked down and dragged out, and now the whole country was crying about it, because when the farmer was hit everybody had been hit.

Yes, the city man will wake up finally, if you hit or shake him hard enough. He loves the farmer, when it pays.

FARM INSTITUTE ITEMS— Boosting the Attendance

Rural Welfare editor recently had a talk with a state director of farm institutes. He was a wideawake man and fit for his job.

He said that in those institutes where the farmers put up some of their own money and helped to pay the expenses, the attendance was always larger and the interest greaer.

In his state he had 61 institutes that spent $20 or less and the average attendance was 634 for the five sessions of a two-day meeting. He had 97 institutes spending $25 of its money in addition to what the state spent and the attendance averaged 810 for five sessions. He had 92 meetings that spent $40 with 959 as an average attendance and 47 meetings spending $60 with an average attendance of 1,048 for five sessions. Fifty-four institutes spent $100 with an attendance of 1,235 for four-day sessions and one night meeting.

There seems to be more interest and support given to two-days institutes than to one-day meetings. This state director says that he is trying to build institute programs around community needs rather than to hold them for the sole purpose of increasing crop yields.

BANQUET IN CITY— With Mr. Wright of Dayton

We were guest at a banquet in the city of Dayton, Ohio. The affair was in charge of the county fair board. The city officials, the county farm bureau officers, the grange leaders, the leading school men of the county and townships were present.

Bankers, manufacturers and business meen broke bread with these rural folks. Dayton is a famous town. The National Cash Register Co. has its home in this city. The Delco Light Co., that has done much to turn night into day, showed a thrilling movie picture of life, love and evolution on the farm.

At our right sat the mayor and the city manager. Next to them was one of the famous Wright brothers of airplane fame. He is a modest man. We had to ask many questions before he could be induced to tell us much of the story of making the airplane a possible machine of use and usefulness.

In 1913, Dayton was hard hit by the flood of that year. Now a great conservancy work is nearing completion. Five great dams above the city are designed to hold in check the flood waters. A bitter fight has been waged by farmers against these great dams being built.

The farmers fear these dams will clog the waterway of the Miami river and flood them for miles around. They have spent a mountain of money in the courts to defeat this plan of dams. The courts have held against them.

A taxing system has been created so that if farms are damaged there will be money to pay the damage. But this does not satisfy the dwellers in the Miami valley above Dayton. Ex-Governor James M. Cox lives in Dayton and has property there. While governor of Ohio he was powerful enough to put through laws to authorize this great flood conservancy work which is costing many millions of dollars.

In the last election for city offices the old parties had to unite to defeat the Socialists. The fusion folks only won by a small margin over the Socialists when votes were counted.

In this county each township elects a member of the fair board at the regular election of other township officers. The city commission appoints eight members of this board. In this way both the city and country folks pull together and make a successful fair. This county has fair grounds free of debt worth half million dollars and has the sum of $30,000 in its treasury at this time.

At the fair of 1921 moving pictures were taken of the high spot features of the fair, especially showing the boys and girls in club work with their calves, colts and pigs. Some $1,800 were spent for this work and premiums. Dayton is one city that fully realizes the need of helping the farm and farmer to get some pleasure out of the hard work and long hours on the farm.

WOMEN ON OUTSIDE— Make Men Weak Inside

At a county farm bureau annual meeting more than one hour was spent in a discussion of the question as to whether the wife of the farm bureau husband should have a vote in the election of officers and other matters.

Rural Welfare was present at this meeting. We have attended many of these meetings. At some of them no women were present. At others many ladies were there and taking part.

At this particular meeting the county had nearly 3,000 in its membership. Less than 500 were present. Not much enthusiasm. Just a few days before we addressed a county farm bureau gathering with nearly 1,000 present and enthusiasm was knee-deep. This county had less than 1,500 members, but it had 10 times the interest and enthusiasm that the big county had without the big girls present.

We spoke plainly on this matter when our turn came on the program. We told this bunch of homely men that the only reason they opposed women voting was that they were jealous of their wives who evidently knew a lot more about the business end of farming than their husbands knew. Nine out of 10 of those men agreed with me when they thought it over. Let the girls vote. They may save the farm bureau. Do it now. The United States Constitution says they can vote.

THE BUGGY WHIP— Often Stolen in Old Days

Do any Blade readers recall the days when it was almost a custom to steal buggy whips? We have had many of them stolen.

When we drove to town, church, spelling school, country dance or other gathering, we were lucky to have the whip in the buggy socket when we were ready to start home.

Many folks adopted the custom of taking their whip inside. The buggy whip was some ornament to young fellows rig 30 years ago. The old whalebone whip was a favorite and cost the most.

Whips were painted different colors and some of the young men would buy a whip to match the color of the horse that was hitched to the buggy. If the young man was trying to attract attention he often tied a ribbon to his whip to give his rig a gala appearance.

There is but little demand in these modern days for the buggy whip. The horse and buggy are both scarcer than they used to be. The old-time blacksnake whip for mules, oxen and horse teams are not often seen in these modern days. Many farmers made their own whips.

It was an art to "crack" a whip. Some practice had to be indulged in before a whip could be made to sound like a pistol shot. The old-time courting whip used to fit in the sleigh ride also and often the welts on a horse would show the cruelty of the driver.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Last week was constructive in securities market. At intervals the stock market was permitted to fall in the hands of the professional traders who sold short, and it was probably true that the short account was materially enlarged.

This was not accomplished without effort. Indeed the effort, it would seem, was quite out of proportion to the result attained. Purposes behind the selling were variable. The pessimistic midwest sold long stock which gave the confirmed bears a more or less continuous opportunity to press their operations. And there was selling short in some quarters that commitments might be covered advantageously in others which accounted for the rather mixed movements not otherwise explained by pool dealings.

Through it all it was clear that public interest was slight. Those who sold stocks in December to establish tax losses were not yet prepared to repurchase under the provisions of the revenue act of 1921 forbidding repurchase of stocks sold within a period of 30 days.

The irregular course of prices left other potential buyers in doubt as to whether the low levels had been reached, yet the week ended with values higher than at the beginning. The situation did not in any sense suggest weakness; on the contrary. It carried an implication of confidence that the industrial and financial position of this country and Europe were working toward the light. This feeling, it is true, received something of a jolt when Paris dispatches bore the intelligence of the resignation of the Briand cabinet. The event was associated with circumstances, however, which greatly qualified the first impression that Europe's initial, united effort to arrive at a solution of its financial problems was endangered.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.21; May, $1.22; July, $1.06¼. Corn, cash, 53c. Oats, cash, 40c. Barley, cash, 63c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 85c. Cloverseed, cash, $14.00; Jan., $14.00; Feb., $13.95; March, $13.85; April, $12.90. Alsike, cash, $16.60; Feb., $11.65; March, $11.75. Timothy, cash, $3.25; Jan., $3.30; Feb., $3.30; March, $3.35.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.11½; July, $1.00. Corn, May, 52¾c; July, 54¼c. Oats, May, 38¼c; July, 39c. Barley, May, 57¾c. Rye, May, 83c; July, 76c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 37c; solid pack, 36c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 24@25c; New York limburger, 30c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 23c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 38c; selects, 48c; storage, 30@35c.

Bacon—Fat, 14½c; lean, 23¼c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 17½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 14½c. Lard, 9c. Hams, 19½c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 17c; bologna, 11c; frankfurters, 16c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 27@28c; geese, 22@24c; turkeys, 35@40c; heavy hens, 24@25c; light chickens, 18@20c; old roosters, 13@15c; broilers, 24@25c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25@27c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 30@32c; turkeys, 40@45c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 2c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 40½@41c; prints, 41½@42c; extra firsts, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 33½@34c; packing stock, 18@20c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 43c; extra firsts, 42c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 40½c; do., old cases, 40c; western firsts, new cases, 39c; refrigerator, extras, 28c; firsts, 26c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 21@24c; high grade made of animal oils, 24@24½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—York state, 24@26c; brick, 25@28c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; Longhorn, (Wisconsin) 25@27c; limburger, 25@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 25@26c; roosters, 16@17c; spring chickens, culls, 20@22c; do., choice, 25@26c; live spring ducks, 28@30c; turkeys, 35@40c. Potatoes, $3.50 a sack of 150 lbs.; Michigan, $2.95 a sack of 150 lbs.; Early Ohios, $2.10 a two-bushel sack; Red River, $2.50 per 120-lb. sack; fancy western, 3@4c a lb.; new stock, $13.00 a bbl.; Garnets, $2.50 a hamper.

Chicago—Butter lower; creamery extras, 33c; firsts, 27@32c; seconds, 25@26c; standards, 31c. Eggs lower; receipts, 10,090 cases; firsts, 35c; ordinary firsts, 30@32c; miscellaneous, 33@34c; refrigerator firsts, 22@25c.

New York—Butter, firm; receipts, 7,802; creamery, higher than extras, 38@38½c; creamery extras (92 score), 37@37½c; firsts (88 to 91 score), 32½@36½c. Eggs steady; receipts, 13,008. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,050.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, lower; receipts, 5,600; heavies, $8.00; yorkers, $8.25; pigs, $8.25. Cattle, $8.00; calves, lower, $11.00@12.00. Lambs, steady, $12.50@12.75.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900; lower; steers, $8.00@8.25; heifers, $6.25@7.00; cows, $4.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,600; lower; heavies, $7.50@7.75; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $8.50@8.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; higher; top sheep, $7.50; top lambs, $13.50. Calves—Receipts, 600; higher; top, $12.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 2,750; slow; steady to 25c lower; no other shipping steers offered; quoted $7.25@8.25; butchers, $7.25@8.25; yearlings, $9.00@10.00; heifers, $5.00@7.50; cows, $2.25@5.50; bulls, $3.50@5.25, few $6.00; stockers and feeders, $5.00@6.00; fresh cows and springers, $40@125. Calves—Receipts, 2,200; 50c higher, $3.00@13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 17,600; slow, 50@75c lower; heavy, $7.75; mixed, $8.00; yorkers, $8.25; light yorkers and pigs, $8.25@8.50; roughs, $6.00@6.25; stags, $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,000; lambs, 40c higher; lambs, $6.00@13.65; yearlings, $6.00@11.50; wethers, $7.25@7.75; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.00@7.25.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 450; compared with week ago, beef steers, 25@40c higher; fat cows, 50c higher; light yearling steers and heifers, 75c@$1.00 higher; canner cows weak to 15c lower; veal calves, 75c@$1.00 higher; bulls steady; stockers and feeders, 15@25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; closing slow and weak, generally 10@15c lower to $8.50; bulk 190 to 220-lb. kinds, $8.85@9.75; bulk 220 to 260-lbs., $7.60@7.75; packer sows steady, $5.50@7.25; pigs, 15@25c lower, $7.00@8.25; quality good; liberal holdover. Sheep—Receipts, 600; no market; compared to week ago, fat lambs and yearlings, $1.00@1.25 higher; ewes, 25@50c higher.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago, beef steers and fat she-stock 15@25c lower; bulls steady to 15c lower; canners and cutters about steady; veal calves steady to 25c higher; stockers and feeders 25@35c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; largely 15@25c lower; holdover moderate, mostly lighter weights; top, $8.10; bulk, $7.50@7.85; pigs, 25c lower; bulk desirable, $8.00@8.25. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; compared with week ago all classes 50@75c higher.

A Real Cure for Pyorrhea

Sufferers from Pyorrhea, Bleeding and Ulcerated Gums, Loose Teeth, etc., should write today for absolutely free sample of this wonder treatment. Send name and address to Moore's laboratories, Dept. 1041, 2110 Grand ave., Kansas City, Mo. Also free booklet and history of remarkable cures.

"HARD BOILED" HUSBAND NOW HUGS DIVORCE WRIT

Declaring her husband notified her on his return from service in France that he was "hard boiled," and forthwith hugged her so hard her ribs were injured and it hurt her to breathe for several days, Catherine Strode Blakely was granted a divorce from Leslie A. Blakeley of Los Angeles.

"I want you to understand that I am hard boiled," Mrs. Blakley quoted her husband as saying to her. She also declared he said "I have learned something since I have been away."

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Casimir Pulaski

Please give a sketch of the life of Casimir Pulaski in these columns. —T. H. Y., Smethport, N. C.

Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish soldier in the American revolution, was born in Lithuania, March 4, 1748, and died at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 11, 1779. He studied law, served in the army under Charles, Duke of Courland, and in 1769 engaged with his father and brothers in the uprising against King Stanislas Augustus. He commanded the insurgents for a time after the death of his father and brothers and in 1771 made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the king at Warsaw, which resulted in a sentence of outlawry being passed upon him.

Further resistance was soon rendered useless by the coalition of Russia, Austria and Prussia, and Pulaski made his escape to France where he met Franklin and offered his services to the cause of American independence. He obtained letters from Franklin to Washington and in 1777 joined the army of the latter as a volunteer. He performed distinguished service at the battle of Brandywine and received from congress promotion to the rank of brigadier general in command of a division of cavalry. He resigned his command after five months, joined the main army at Valley Forge and received permission from congress to organize an independent corps of cavalry and light infantry which became known as Pulaski's legion.

In 1779 he marched with his men to join General Lincoln in South Carolina where he performed effectual service. In the siege of Savannah he commanded the French and American cavalry and in an assault on Oct. 9 was mortally wounded and was carried on board the United States brig Wasp in Savannah harbor where he died two days later.

General Joseph Wheeler

I would like to have a short biography of General Joseph Wheeler. —R. D. F., Thurston, Pa.

Joseph Wheeler, the American soldier and legislator, was born Sept. 10, 1836, and died in 1906. He graduated at West Point in 1859, and the same year was ordered for duty in the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa. In 1860 he was stationed at various posts in New Mexico, and engaged in scouting against the Indians.

The following year he resigned from the U. S. army and entered the Confederate service as first lieutenant of artillery, being assigned to duty in Florida. He served the South all through the Civil war and was very successful as a general. Just before the close of the war he was made lieutenant general, and was placed in command of the cavalry in General J. E. Johnston's army. When the conflict was over Wheeler engaged in the practice of law and also became a cotton planter. He served in congress from 1881 to 1889.

Wheeler was appointed in 1898 a major general of volunteers and placed in command of the cavalry division of the army of Santiago in the war with Spain. He commanded the troops at Las Guasimas, was senior field officer at San Juan Hill, and acted as one of the American commissioners in arranging the surrender of Santiago. In 1899 and 1900 he commanded a brigade in the Philippines, and took part in several engagements.

In February, 1900, by order of the president, he inspected the island of Guam. In June of the same year he was commissioned brigadier general of the United States army, and he commanded the department of the lakes until December, when he was retired. He wrote several histories and biographi—

NEWS FOR VETERANS

The largest gathering of American Legion leaders, excepting a national convention, will meet in Indianapolis, Jan. 20 and 21.

At that time the national executive and national legislative committees will meet and all national officers and department commanders and adjutants have been invited to be present. From advance information it looks as though practically every person invited will be on hand.

The gathering has not been called for the purpose of jollification, but to do a lot of hard work in outlining plans for 1922. Hanford MacNider, the national commander, will be there to tell the leaders his ideas of what should be done and how to do it. He has been at work on these plans ever since his election in November and his program is no simple one by any means.

Among other things, he wants to get the opinions of Legion men from all parts of the country on his proposed adjusted compensation fund for the aid of needy and disabled Legionnaires, and his service campaign. These are just two of the things MacNider has in mind, but they are sufficient to keep the Legion busy for a while, at any rate.

Isaac Pablo, an Indian who saw service in the World war, and who was found unconscious from illness and exhaustion in Traverse City, Mich., recently, is gradually getting back his health under treatment given without charge by Dr. Guy M. Johnson, who was in the medical corps during the war.

Pablo served two years in France with Battery B, 27th Artillery. He was crippled, penniless and out of work when found. He had written a note and pinned it to his clothing, saying that he expected to die within a few hours.

"There is no government machinery to care for such cases," said Dr. Johnson. "We have appeals of this kind very often. Boys have come to me with most appealing hard luck tales and yet they must be cared for. There are hundreds of similar cases in the United States. Some one must come to the relief of these lads who gave everything—their youth, their health and their chance of competing successfully in the game of life."

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, army deserter, has been sued for counsel fees by the estate of D. Clarence Gibboney in the federal court. Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, is named as a defendant, as he declined to pay the bills presented by the estate. Gibboney, who was Bergdoll's counsel at the time of the deserter's court martial, was drowned in Mexico two years ago. The estate contends that the lawyer was entitled to $25,000 counsel fees and $5,969 for expenses incurred and says $21,319 is still due.

American Legion posts and individual Legionnaires who perform noteworthy services for the Legion will be cited in personal letters by Hanford MacNider, national commander, according to a plan outlined by national headquarters.

All Legion departments will provide the commander with the names of five posts weekly which have accomplished some outstanding piece of work reflecting credit upon the Legion, and monthly with the names of 12 Legionnaires whose efforts merit individual recognition. If any non-Legionnaires in the department have rendered distinguished assistance to the Legion, their names may be included in the list.

It is the intention of Commander MacNider to write each post and individual thus recommended a personal letter extending his appreciation and commendation for the particular distinguished service thus rendered.

Mail carriers and men of the post office department generally who served in the postal service of the A. E. F., and those who are still serving with the American forces in Germany, have been honored by Postmaster General Hays with awards of certificates of honorable war service, authorized by the President of the United States.

The treatment of ex-service men who are patients at Longview hospital, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, was scathingly criticized in the state convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World war in session in Columbus, by Judge Robert S. Marx, national commander, in an address prepared by him and read to the convention by Raymond A. Creelman, of national headquarters.

"In Hamilton county alone there are 40 of our comrades—gallant soldiers, who broke down mentally during the stress of war—confined in Longview asylum," the address said. "This institution is so overcrowded that 250 of the inmates sleep like cattle on the floor every night—Christmas and New Year included.

"Due to the overcrowding, these comrades of ours receive no medical treatment for their mental diseases. They are simply locked up for safekeeping. There is not even segregation of the tubercular inmates from the others. The pity of these conditions in so far as the soldiers are concerned is that with proper medical treatment for their mental condition more than half of these men could be restored to reason; but now they are doomed to a mindless life, due to the indifference and neglect of the nation and the state.

Between 24,000,000 and 26,000,000 barrels of oil are consumed annually in the United States in the making of gas.

Takes 10 Years From the Age

Graying hair ages a young face and makes you seem middle aged even when it is premature. Restore it to its original natural color and look 10 years younger. This is simple, sure and safe; no risk of the streaked, discolored, freakish hair which is worse than gray. Nothing to wash or rub off. Mail coupon for free trial of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer, a clear, colorless liquid. Apply with comb or brush. Restores gray hair to its natural color and beauty. Test it on a single lock. Results in a few days. Then get full-sized bottle at druggist or direct.

natural color of your hair, close a lock in your letter. rected on single lock and sults. Then get full-sized druggist or direct.

Mary T. Goldman, 1642 Goldman Bldg. St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me your FREE trial bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. The natural color of my hair is black... jet black... dark brown... medium brown... light brown...
Name .....
Address .....
(Please print your name and address)

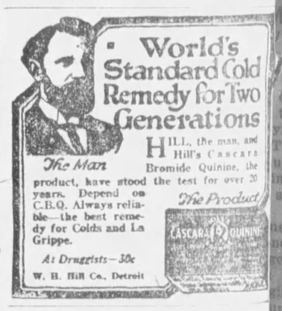
Monford Slagle

For Your Back and Kidney

You Will Have Vigorous Vitality If You Follow This Advice

Columbus, Ohio—"Dr. Pierce's Anuric (kidney and backache) Tablets are the best medicine I have ever taken for kidney disorders. My kidneys were congested and inactive, my back ached and was so sore I could not bear to touch it. In addition to my kidneys hurting, my head was very weak. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice and upon his advice I took the Anuric Tablets and the result was wonderful. I have taken Anuric only a very short time when I was rid of all my backache, weakness and my kidneys became active and normal. I do not suffer any more with my back. I would advise those who suffer with any kidney disorder or bladder trouble to take 'Anuric' without delay."—Monford Slagle, 447 W. Rich St.

Help your weakened kidneys by obtaining this "An-uric" (anti-uric acid) of Dr. Pierce's at your nearest drug store or send 10c for trial pkg. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., or write for free medical advice. —Advertisement


World's Standard Cold Remedy for Two Generations
The Man
HILL, the man, and Hill's CASCARA Bromide Quinine, the product, have stood the test for over 20 years. Depend on C.B.Q. Always reliable—the best remedy for Colds and La Grippe.
The Product
At Druggists—30c
W. H. Hill Co., Detroit

SQUEEZED TO DEATH

When the body begins to stiffen and movement becomes painful it is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Famous since 1696. Take regularly and keep in good health. In three sizes, at druggists. Guaranteed as represented. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Stop Whiskey

Wonderful Treatment Helped Faithful Wife to Save Husband When All Else Failed.

Golden Treatment Is Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food.

You Can Try It FREE

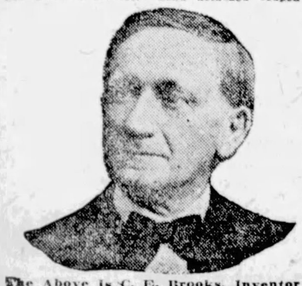
Wives, mothers, sisters, it is true that the man who drinks Whiskey, Wine or Beer to excess must depend upon to save him from a ruined life and a drunkard's grave. He will not stop—but you can save him. All you have to do is to send your name and address and we will send absolutely FREE in plain wrapper a trial package of GOLDEN TREATMENT. You will be thankful as long as you live that you did it. Address DR. J. W. HAINES CO., 214 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience We Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

We Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greatest success. Send attached coupon today and we will send you free our illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing our Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember we use no salves, no harness, no lies.



The Above is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks Cured Himself of Rupture Over 30 Years Ago and Patented the Appliance From His Personal Experience. If Ruptured, Write Today to the Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

We send on trial to prove what we say is true. You are the judge and once having seen our illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as our hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON.
Brooks Appliance Company,
424G State St., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices
"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Siding, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Positively greatest offer ever made.
Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles
cost less; outlast three ordinary roofs. No painting or repairs. Guaranteed not to rust, fire, lightning proof.
Free Roofing Book
Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 178
LOW PRICED GARAGES
Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book showing styles.
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO., 177 Eko St., Cincinnati, O.
FREE Samples & Roofing Book

HEART DISEASE. $2.50 TRIAL FREE. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send a new and remarkable Special Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsical, or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Unusual success. Immense practice. Many report cured after 3 to 15 physicians failed. Write for Two Found Free Trial, Book and Astonishing Testimonials. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. G-100 to 110, Franklin St., Elkhart, Ind.

MOST POWER—LEAST COST
2 H.P. WITTE
PULLS 2¾
For H-P.—Price—Quality—the best buy of all. Costs less than smaller engines—more power. Alliezes
2 to 30 H-P. Way Down—Cash or Terms. Lifetime Guarantee. Catalog FREE
$39.95 F.O.B. K.C.
[From Pitts'gh $5 More]
WITTE ENGINE WORKS,
2617 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2617 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UGHES PLAN SAVES BILLION

...ited States Naval Limita...ion Program Will Mean ...g Economy.

...ion dollars will ... American people ...ears under the ...ation plan, says ... experts.

...ased upon pro... expenditures al... contemplated, ... of other mil... have been spent ... and naval bases ... armaments had ... by the Washing... conservative esti... latter sum at ap... dollars, thus ... total of saving ... the period of two bil...

... of maintaining a ... in commission ... dollars a year, sta... department show. ... Hughes plan the United ... capital ships, thus ... expense of some ... of dollars annually ... as much as some ... estimated for the scrap ... types and conse... so expensive to ... at first glance ... large, but there are certain ... overhead charges" which ... experts declare would offset ... differences. Extended over a ... of 10 years, this maintenance ... would total approximately ...

The total cost when completed of ... new capital ships which ... agrees to scrap under the ... proposal is estimated at ... of this amount $332,... already has been expended, ... a difference of $188,000,000, ... represents the amount saved ... United States in refraining ... completing the vessels.

Under the normal rate of Ameri... naval expansion, expenditures ... so-called naval shore establish... increase $10,000,000 each ... experts assert. With the five ... naval powers in agreement as ... capital ship ratios, the ex... for shore establishments will ... practically stationary. Fig... over a period of 10 years, the ... of the proposed naval hol... the saving effected totals ...

The estimates of an additional ... of a billion dollars during ... 10 year period are based upon ... supposition that without the ... agreement, competition in ... armament would have con... and that the United States, ... order to maintain the position de... by her size, wealth and ... importance, would have ... compelled to build at least two ... ships a year. Figuring the ... of a modern super-dreadnaught ... approximately $40,000,000, and ... into consideration the auxil... craft regarded as necessary for ... operation of such vessels in fleet ... it is seen that the esti... of a billion dollars is not too ...

ITH FAMILY REPRESENTED 114 AT COLUMBIA, U.

... good old name of Smith leads ... names in the enrollment ... Columbia university, it is shown ... 1922 catalogue of the univer...

... Smith family has 114 sons and ... attending Columbia this ..., and the next highest number ... tribe is Miller, represented by ... members. Cohen appears 71 ... and Johnson 55 times. The ... family appears to less advan... for there are only 40 Jones in ... Columbia. Forty Harrises are ..., there are 37 Clarks, the ...ys count 30 times, and the ... number 26 and the Andersons ...

...FOR BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY, FREE
...BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., DEPT. 9-D, ATLANTA, GA.

...LTS IS FINE FOR KIDNEYS, QUIT MEAT

...sh the Kidneys at once when Back hurts or Bladder bothers.

...man or woman who eats ...regularly can make a mistake ...flushing the kidneys occasionally, ... well-known authority. Meat ...uric acid which clogs the kid... pores so they sluggishly filter or ... only part of the waste and ...s from the blood, then you ...ck. Nearly all rheumatism, ...ches, liver trouble, nervous... constipation, dizziness, sleep... ...ss, bladder disorders come ... sluggish kidneys.

...moment you feel a dull ache ... kidneys or your back hurts, or ... urine is cloudy, offensive, full ...diment, irregular of passage or ...ded by a sensation of scalding, ...bout four ounces of Jad Salts ... any reliable pharmacy and ... tablespoonful in a glass of ... before breakfast for a few ... and your kidneys will then act ... This famous salts is made from ...id of grapes and lemon juice, ...ined with lithia and has been ... for generations to flush clog... ...idneys and stimulate them to ...ty, also to neutralize the acids ...e so it no longer causes irrita... ...thus ending bladder disorders. ... Salts is inexpensive and can... ...jure; makes a delightful effer... ...t lithia-water drink which all ... meat eaters should take now ...ten to keep the kidneys clean ...e blood pure, thereby avoiding ...s kidney complications.

AND NEXT TIME MAYBE WE CAN MAKE IT FOR LIFE.

DEATH OF PENROSE PUTS INSURGENTS IN LINE FOR IMPORTANT SENATE JOBS

The death of Senator Boise Penrose has brought Republican leaders in the senate face to face with the probability of two insurgent Republicans shortly coming into the chairmanships of several of the most important senate committees.

The insurgent Republicans who threaten to come into positions of great power as a result of the seniority rule which governs commitee chairmanships are Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.

LaFollette is in a position whereby in the course of events he will be able to take his choice of leadership of the committee on finance or the committee on interstate commerce and Borah seems likely to become chairman of the committee on foreign relations within a few years.

With the death of Penrose Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, as ranking Republican of the finance committee, comes into the chairmanship. McCumber, however, may have a short tenure in this important post as his term expires March 3, 1923 and he must make a race for re-election this year. His chances, say reports from North Dakota, are none too bright, former Senator Gronna and several other strong candidates being in the field against him. If McCumber should be defeated, Senator Smoot of Utah, whose term does not expire until March 3, 1927 would be in line for the chairmanship and ranking next to Smoot is LaFollette. Smoot also is ranking member of the senate appropriations committee, the chairman of which is Senator Warren of Wyoming, whose term expires in 1925 and who is not expected to be a candidate for re-election. Smoot has long had an ambition to be chairman of the senate appropriations committee and if compelled to choose between finance and appropriations undoubtedly would take the latter place.

This would permit LaFollette to step into the place of chairman of the finance committee.

Cummins in Poor Health.

LaFollette's stragetic position with reference to the chairmanship of the interstate commerce committee is equally good. Senator Cummins of Iowa is chairman of this committee, but Senator Cummins is in very poor health and it is only a question of time until he will be compelled to relinquish the chairmanship. Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan is the ranking Republican and just behind Townsend is LaFollette. Townsend already is chairman of one major committee, postoffices and post roads and in view of his interest in highway legislation it is doubtful if he would give this place up. LaFollette, therefore would be eligible for the chairmanship.

Speculation in connection with LaFollette's rise to power as chairman of either the finance or interstate commerce committee hinges upon his re-election to the senate next Fall. Word from Wisconsin is to the effect that his chances of being returned to the senate are bright and although he will not have administrative support in his campaign—in fact, it is reported the Republican organization is working desperately in an effort to find some Republican who can trim him in the primaries—it is quite likely that he will win by his customary majority.

Tariff Views Feared.

LaFollette's great specialty are the railroads and as the interstate commerce committee handles measures relating to transportation, it is presumed that he would rather head this committee than any other. He also has decided and highly original views on tariff and taxation matters, however, so the finance committee post would not be at all distasteful to him. The Republican leaders are frankly worried at the threatened rise to power of LaFollette, but there is not much of anything they can do except hope he will be defeated for re-election.

His extreme views on many questions long ago alienated him from the Republican party and he more frequently votes with the Democrats than with colleagues on the Republican side of the chamber. Republican leaders shudder when they think of what might happen to tariff, taxation or railroad legislation if it had to be framed by a committee headed by LaFollette. On the other hand the seniority rule is clothed with sanctity. It is one of the most inviolable rules of the upper body and to break it to get rid of LaFollette would be to set a very dangerous precedent.

Borah Looms Up.

The probable rise of Senator William E. Borah to the chairmanship of the senate foreign relations committee does not irk the Republicans as much as the threatened ascendency of LaFollette, but Borah's independence, his frequent clashes with party leaders and the administration and his seeming inability to work in co-operation with party leaders causes many to view the prospect of his leading the important committee on foreign relations with dismay.

Of Borah's ability there is no question. He is probably one of the great men developed in the senate in recent generations. His intellect, his honesty, his energy and his brilliance are almost matchless in the senate, but when the Republican leaders think of him as head of the foreign relations committee they feel like weeping. This committee passes upon all treaties negotiated by the President and the growing importance of international relationships has increased the importnace of its work.

Senator Lodge of Massachussets is the present chairman and must run for re-election this year. His return to the senate is a foregone conclusion, but Senator Lodge is old and the time is not far distant when he must step aside for younger men. Senator McCumber is ranking member on this committee and then comes Borah.

CONGRESS GETS WATERWAY BILL

Chalmers Measure Would Provide Sea Route on 50-50 Basis.

Improvement of the new Welland canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario as well as the St. Lawrence river to provide a 30-foot channel from Lake Erie to the sea has been recommended by the International joint commission in its report on the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, said Representative Chalmers, Republican, Ohio.

Chalmers introduced a bill in the house authorizing the improvement on the part of the United States, but stipulating that the expense be borne equally by the United States and Canada through a bond issue, guaranteed by both governments.

The report of the commission, which has been submitted to the state department, but has not yet been made public, Chalmers said in a statement, recommends that the project including the widening and deepening of the new Welland canal is undertaken and that the cost be met through taxation by the United States and Canada in proportion to the benefits derived.

The commission report, Chalmers said, recommends that the division of costs be figured on the basis of known traffic for the past five years to be definitely ascertained by an international survey.

"I believe such a procedure is too indefinite and intangible to be used as a basis for determining the allocation of the costs of the enterprise which will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars," Chalmers declared. "I think the 50-50 proposition is the safest and fairest for both countries."

The Chalmers bill provides that bonds issued for the improvement should be retired with the proceeds derived from the sale of hydro-electric power made available for commercial use by the improvements. The measure also proposes that the benefit derived in the way of hydro-electric energy shall be evenly divided between the two countries.

Jurisdiction over construction and operation of the entire waterway under the Chalmers bill would be in the hands of an international board of six members, three representing the United States and three Great Britain. The board would have authority to sell hydro-electric power and to issue bonds for the improvements.

PRIZE HOLSTEIN PRODUCES 19,200 POUNDS MILK IN YEAR

West Virginia's record milk cow is Johan Potter Belle, prize Holstein, of the herd of L. V. Harner of near Sabraton, which has just completed a year's registry test with a record of more than 19,200 pounds of milk. The previous state record was held by Nellie Wayne Uilkje, Holstein cow of the same herd, which completed a year's test with a record of 16,863 pounds of milk. The previous record was held by a West Virginia university Holstein, with a milk production record of about 15,000 pounds.

SOLDIER BUREAU IS BIG SUCCESS

Many Service Men Having Talents Developed Rapidly by Training.

The United States Veterans' bureau is making rapid strides and achieving some remarkable results in the rehabilitation of disabled ex-service men, according to reports received by Director Forbes.

Many former service men, unable to pursue their pre-war occupations because of disabilities, are having their latent talents and abilities developed to an extent that will soon enable them to resume their former places in the every-day life of the nation, fully equipped to earn a livelihood.

Colonel Forbes receives constant reports of instances in which disabled veterans, being rehabilitated by the bureau, have made such gratifying progress that their future success is assured. Prominent among these cases which have come to the attention of officials here are:

Four disabled veterans, unable to follow their pre-war occupations because of their disabilities, were rehabilitated by the bureau as X-ray technicians, spending 10 months in training, and are now receiving an average salary of $312.50 per month.

Ninety-six former service men who were rehabilitated by the bureau as salesmen, spending eight months in training, are now earning an average of $148 per month, in spite of the general industrial depression during the past year.

John Aversa, a young Italian, of Baltimore, was a tailor before the war. He was wounded in France, and, while recuperating at Walter Reed hospital here, he engaged in clay modeling as a pastime, displaying remarkable talent. Recognizing his marked ability in this line, the bureau recently sent him to Rome, where he will continue the study of sculpture.

Joseph Kaufman, studying music under the rehabilitation division of the Veterans' bureau at a school of music in Minneapolis, Minn., has developed three voices. When he sings it sounds as though three men were singing side by side in unison. He has rejected several offers to appear in vaudeville, preferring to complete his music course.

Dr. George E. Wells is now a member of the University of Maryland faculty after completing a medical course as a student of the bureau.

The bureau is training over 300 women, army nurses, yeomanettes and others who served in the military service in useful pursuits. The women, due to disabilities incident to the service, were unable to carry on in their pre-war occupations.

Carl H. Spurlock, of Covelo, Cal., a student of the rehabilitation division of the bureau, who is taking a course in horticulture at the University of California, has made 66 "A" grades out of a possible 67.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, J. V. Johnson, Room 50, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month. —Advertisement

FARM WOMEN RESENT PITY

Protest Against Publicity Which Paints Them as "Downtrodden."

Protests by farm women against being called overworked and downtrodden have followed steps taken by the American Farm Bureau federation for a national organization of women on the farm.

"Farm women in numbers are beginning to realize the harmful effect of this old fashioned publicity," declares Mrs. Izetta Brown of Kingwood, W. V., a leader in this movement.

"The farm women who have awakened to their own possibilities say quite frankly that they want to start a campaign of optimism about country life. They don't want to be pitied, nor patronized, just understood—and if possible, a little idealized. They would appreciate it for a change."

For the first time the movement is general all over the United States for farm women to join the farm clubs of various sorts, Mrs. Brown reports.

"By working in clubs in various committees the farm women have learned the value of organized effort in improving country life conditions," she said.

"They are realizing their power in bringing about better school conditions for others' children and each time anything is done to make the boys and girls happier and more contented, the mothers know they are increasing the chances of holding the children on the farm.

"I think that is the keynote of the rebellion against the 'downtrodden and overworked' publicity. The mothers realize that only too often the children get the 'city folks'' point of view when it is expressed as depreciating farm life."

Nail Halts Prisoner

The spectacular dash for liberty of Albert G. Costa, 19, from the district court house in New Bedford, Mass., had an extremely prosaic ending. As Costa was scaling a fence a nail caught in his trousers and held him long enough for the driver of a coal wagon to overtake him. Court officers then arrived and took Costa.

A BIG MAN WITH THE BLUES

The International Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 22 Is "Elijah's Flight and Return"—I Kings 19:1-21.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

ALTHOUGH he had defied an arrogant king, and had waged a long day's contest with priests of Baal, and had called down fire from heaven in vindication of Jehovah; and although his spectacular victory had been crowned by a rain that broke a three years' drought, Elijah, the prophet of Israel, took to his heels when a vengeful woman got after him.

Of course, there was more to his flight than fear of embittered Queen Jezebel, who threatened his life. Yet the man who had withstood an apostate nation and hurled scorn at an angry king, could not endure this infuriated female devotee of Baal. He was suffering the reaction from an intense strain. Every public speaker, every worker in a great cause, can understand Elijah's mood. How often have men gone out, spent and perspiring, from auditoriums wherein they have moved large audiences to nobler levels of thought, only themselves to toss sleepless upon hotel beds, in tortures of self-reproaches and consciousness of failure and unfitness! The experience is as common as great service: that he was not self-complacent after his mighty feat removes Elijah from the class of "popular" preacher or lecturer, who has been cynically described as "A pillar of brass by day, and a pillar of gas by night." Such a mood as Elijah's is the price that a man must pay for the possession of a prophet's soul. Jesus Himself had kindred hours.

In Flight From a Woman.

With the bitter and deadly hate of Queen Jezebel to spur him on, the hardy wilderness dweller performed a wonderful flight. He had outrun King Ahab's chariot on the 15-mile ride from Carmel to Jezreel. Then, at the word of the queen (who belonged to that dominant group of women who have ruled kings as if they were abject slaves), Elijah set out on the 95-mile flight to Beersheba, on the desert's edge in the South, later the headquarters of General Allenby and the British soldiers in their campaign against the Turks. Who was the servant with the physical stamina to share the prophet's rapid journey to this wilderness spot? One legend says it was the Zarephath widow's son, and that he later became the prophet Jonah.

Utterly spent, Elijah went off alone—in our black hours we want no companion—and, reclining under a juniper tree, or a broom plant, prayed to die. "It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life!" he cried.

"There are no liars like our bodies," says Kipling; for physical sensations seldom tell us the real truth. Had Elijah not been spent and weary and beaten, he would have been exultant that day. He thought he needed to die; what he really needed, and what the angel gave him, was a good sleep and a square meal, repeated the second time.

I seldom bother my head about the nature and work of angels; but I am sure that Elijah's juniper-tree angel belonged to that goodly company of wives and mothers and sisters who feed the preachers and the prophets, and make comfortable homes for them; and in general, minister to the Lord by ministering to His servants. It was the simple Bedouin meal, of flat wheat cakes and water, that was served Elijah; but we may be sure the bread was well cooked!

A Personal Glimpse of Sinai.

Green amid the granite is the traditional cave on Mount Sinai, or Mount Horeb, to which Elijah fled from Beersheba; and green is the spot in my memory. The journey is less than 200 miles, but Elijah spent 40 days, like Moses and our Lord, in his retirement and wanderings. The figure recalled the 40 years spent in this wilderness by the Children of Israel.

It was natural that so deeply religious a spirit as Elijah should turn to the Mount of God for a refuge. The desert has a grandeur of its own; and so has the deep forest; but the majesty and awesomeness of the rocky ravines and peaks of Sinai would impress even the pagan mind with a sense of the presence of the supernatural. There it seems especially true that "Nature is the art of God." Only the few travelers who, on camel-back, have undergone the rigors of the journey, know how soul-hushing are the sublimities of these bare crags. From the height of Jebel Musa—7,000 feet—one studies a panorama unmatched in all natural scenery.

From the simple Greek stone chapel which marks the site of the Theophany, where Moses bowed before the visible presence of the Invisible, I have looked down halfway to the base, where grow, in a stony plain, the few cypress trees that mark the Chapel of Elijah, built over the cave where tradition says the fleeing prophet prostrated himself and listened to the voice of Jehovah.

The Egotism of the Pious.

Good people, and especially the introspective, pious sort of good people, are prone to the same sort of egotism that made the fugitive Elijah cry out to the Lord, "I have been very jealous for Jehovah . . . I, even I only, am left." To call this morbid mood simple conceit and self-centeredness may seem harsh; but that is the truth. Everybody knows this type of Christian, sensitive, spiritual, consecrated; and yet distrustful of the church and of fellow disciples, and sure that there is little spirituality left except their own. They pray much, but they are more absorbed in the fact that they are on their knees than in the exalted truth that God is on His throne.

They have become fenced in by a barricade of personal pronouns: it is "I," "I," "I," with them, as it was with Elijah. They are defeatists of God's army. As one has said: "They have skylights but no windows." When one begins to slump into this depression he needs to go fishing or frolicking or to a big Christian convention.

All over the Near East, and especially in Gilead, Elijah's homeland, one finds the caves of ancient Christian hermits. I once examined one, cut out of solid granite, in the wilds of Kurdistan. We understand nowadays that this over-individualistic conception of religious was wrong, even as Elijah was wrong. From the first, the religion of Jehovah has been social and active. "What doest thou here, Elijah?" was God's question; implying, "What about the work that waits to be done? Here you are hiding your talent in a napkin. There are two kings and a prophet to be anointed, and a deal of first-class prophet-work to be done, and here you are off in the desolate mountains, mooning and moping!"

The Test of the Mountain.

There were still 7,000 in Israel who had never bent the knee to Baal, as the Lord reminded Elijah. Seven thousand and Elijah thought he was alone! How absurd our caterwauling conceit must seem to heaven! God never leaves Himself without his seven thousands. There are myriads of times 7,000 faithful ones scattered over the world today; and more of them are in our own community than perhaps we, in blind egotism, have been able to see. Amid all the depressing talk from the host of Christian Jeremiahs that fills our land today, we have need to keep in mind God's reassurance to Elijah.

On the mountain Elijah was given a demonstration that corrected the impression he had evidently carried from Carmel. There God had vindicated Himself by fire from heaven. But the normal expression of the Divine will is not spectacular; and God expresses Himself in quiet ways and through individual understanding. First came the wonder of the wind—and I seem to see the giant red boulders hurtling down the craggy sides of the mountain; then an awesome earthquake; and then a fire; but God was not in these. "And after the fire, a still, small voice:" and God was in it, speaking to His servant.

Not by mighty organizations or conventions; not by magnificent demonstrations such as the Interchurch World Movement; but by the "still small voice" of God speaking to the individual heart does the kingdom of heaven come. And in world affairs, it is by the quickened and enlightened conscience and resolute purpose of men and women, rather than by the elaborate functions of statecraft, that the era of righteousness and peace is to be brought to pass. What one bashful Sunday school boy is now resolving in his heart may possibly mean more to mankind than the invention of the submarine and airplane, or the Paris peace conference. But God pity the world if there are not a host of persons listening to the still, small voice.

The Rosy Cheeks of Health

Come to *You* if You're Well and Strong

The secret of a beautiful complexion, a clear, radiant, youthful face, is all brought about by good health, and if the organs essentially feminine work like the rest of the machinery of the body, in perfect unison, the girl will be well and happy. Health is the originator of charm—the handmaid to beauty—the basis of personal attractiveness.

When a woman suffers with dull headache, backache, pain here or there—Oh! Such Pain!—is dizzy, dragged down, this is the time to turn to the right remedy, namely, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Faded, jaded, tired, over-worked, weak, nervous, delicate women are helped to strength and health by this "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Dr. Pierce first gave it to the American public over fifty years ago. It is now on sale by all druggists in liquid or tablet form, or send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., ten cents for a trial package of tablets, or write for free medical advice.

Here's What One Woman Says About It:

Cambridge, Ohio—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription saved the life of my seventeen-year-old daughter after the doctors had given up all hope of her recovery. For one year she was so weak she was unable to do anything. My sister advised me to give her the 'Favorite Prescription' and before she had completed the first bottle we were confident she would get well. I gave her the medicine for over a year, until I was sure that she was enjoying perfect health. Later she married and is now the mother of five healthy children. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is still the tonic and nervine she takes whenever ailing or nervous and it has never once failed to give her health and strength."—Mrs. Martha Hardesty, 608 S. 8th St.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

Those out of employment or wishing to increase present income, communicate with Chautauqua Commercial Agency, Jamestown, N. Y.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

An exceptional opening. Those desiring plain sewing home. Any sewing machine. City-Country. No canvassing. Steady. To prevent curiosity seekers send 12 cents. Samples-information. Good Wear Cloth Co., Inc., Asbury Park, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

Become Government Railway Mail clerks, $1255-190 month. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin sInstitute, Dept. A-47, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

We pay $36 a week and expenses and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-46, Parsons, Kan.

AGENTS

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour, Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

Auto owners wanted to use and introduce our new 6,000 and 10,000 Mile Guaranteed Cord and Fabric Tires. Make big money, part or full time. Free tires for your car. Write quick for special agents offer and low wholesale prices. It will pay you to answer this little adv. now. Reliable Tire & Rubber Co., 35th st. and Michigan ave., Dept. 170, Chicago, Ill.

SONG POEMS WANTED.

Write the Words for a Song. We revise poems, write music and guarantee to secure publication. Submit poems on any subject. Broadway Studios, 114 Fitzgerald Bldg., New York.

TOBACCO

Kentucky Leaf Tobacco—3 years old, nature cured. Don't send a penny, pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Extra fine quality, chewing or smoking, 10 lbs., $2.50; medium quality smoking, 10 lbs., $1.00. Farmers' Union, Hawesville, Ky.

PATENTS

Patents—Booklet free. Highest references; best results; promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Old gold jewelry, silver and platinum, will remit cash, then hold goods 10 days subject to your orders. Refinery, 903 Reibold Bldg., Dayton, O.

FRUIT TREES

Fruit trees greatly reduced prices direct to planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64 page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

$500 Secures 195 Acres With Pr. Horses, Crops, 6 Cows

Full implements included; good income and bright future for him who acts quickly; convenient R. R. market town; 100 acres heavy cropping, loam tillage; 20-cow pasture, estimated 500 cords wood, fruit; nearly new buildings, barn valued $3,000. To close out not all $3,000 only $500 down; terms. See page 27, Big Illus. Catalog Bargains 31 States. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau st., New York City.

Movie Firm Cuts Salaries

Salary cuts of from 10 to 20 per cent extending from the president down to the lowest paid employe, were announced by the Goldwyn Film corporation. The firm employs 3,000 persons in New York City and on the Pacific coast.

World's Beauty to Retire

Mlle. Agnes Souret, French girl whom artists have declared "the most beautiful in the world," has decided to retire from the stage. During her stage career she has received 100,000 offers of marriage by mail.

A Message to Mothers

YOU know the real human doctors right around in your neighborhood: the doctors made of flesh and blood just like you: the doctors with souls and hearts: those men who are responding to your call in the dead of night as readily as in the broad daylight; they are ready to tell you the good that Fletcher's Castoria has done, is doing and will do, from their experience and their love for children.

Fletcher's Castoria is nothing new. We are not asking you to try an experiment. We just want to impress upon you the importance of buying Fletcher's.

Your physician will tell you this, as he knows there are a number of imitations on the market, and he is particularly interested in the welfare of your baby.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Spectacles on ten days trial

Don't Send Me One Penny

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, "Sight-Improving" Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now.

Notice the extra-large round eyes in these latest-style "sight-improving" spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye "Sight-Improving" Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye "sight-improving" spectacles—which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye "Sight-Improving" Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them, I want you to put them on your eyes no matter how weak they may be from age; sit down at your fireside these cold wintry nights and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye-pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game.

Or if you are fond of going to the movies once in a while, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you—or any other spectacle-wearer whose sight has become greatly weakened from age—to believe that these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days.

But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more sight-improving to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10 karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Cut Out this Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 16, 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, "sight-improving" spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle-case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial.

I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and, in every way you have mentioned above, and if I find them all you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your advertising price of $2.85 and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right up-to-date in every respect or if they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, I will return them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much better than any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them unless I consider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.85 which you are asking for them and you will have to take my word as final in this matter. **Be Sure and Answer the Following Questions:**

How old are you? Ans...... *How many years have you used glasses (if any) Ans.*.....

Name.....

County..... *Post Office*.....

R. R...... *Box*..... *State*.....

Street and No. (if any).....

COPYRIGHT 1921 — BY A.S.H.

189967A

DAIL ADJOURNS AFTER NAMING GRIFFITH CHIEF

De Valera Bolts, but Returns Later and Pledges New President Support as Cabinet Head.

After electing Arthur Griffith president, and naming a cabinet to assist him the Dail Eireann adjourned until Feb. 14 to permit the new government to proceed with carrying out the provisions of the Anglo-Irish treaty.

After bolting the session with his followers in protest against the nomination of Griffith for the presidency, Eammon De Valera returned in the afternoon session with a promise of help for Griffith as president of the Dail, but not as head of another government.

Speaking at the afternoon session, Mr. De Valera said he was sorry he could not congratulate Mr. Griffith on his election, but that he and his associates would do everything to help Griffith as president of the Dail to secure the fullest measure of liberty for Ireland. When Mr. Griffith acted in the capacity of the head of another government, however, they could not recognize him at all, Mr. De Valera added.

In reply, President Griffith said that had Mr. De Valera not relinquished the presidency, he (Griffith), would never have asked him to resign at all.

All that he asked, added President Griffith, was that the task of the new government be left unobstructed, if the people at an election rejected the free state and declared for a republic he would join the ranks, he said.

Before the Dail adjourned Prof. John MacNeill, the speaker, withdrew the motion he presented declaring the sovereignty of Ireland, because Mr. De Valera moved an amendment reaffirming the declaration of Irish independence.

On the adjournment of the Dail, Richard Mulcahy, who as minister of defense succeeds Charles Burgess (Cathal Brugha), a pronounced opponent of the treaty, announced that his policy would be to keep the Irish army intact. Mulcahy has been the army's chief of staff.

The members of Dail who withdrew with De Valera during the morning session attended with him the afternoon meeting.

Collins Nominates Griffith.

Griffith was placed in nomination by Michael Collins shortly after the beginning of the morning session. As matter stood, said Collins, Ireland was without a leader. He again charged the opposition with obstructionist tactics and declared its desire was to create the impression that Ireland was still unfriendly to England and to discredit the supporters of the treaty. The present course of the Dail, if persisted in, would give England an excuse for remaining in Ireland, he declared.

The proposition to elect Griffith was opposed by John MacIntee, who said he questioned the wisdom of putting up, in Griffith, a man who was bound by his signature to the treaty to wreck the Irish republic. He declared no man who had signed the peace agreement should be president of the Dail. It was proposed to do gratuitously in carrying out the treaty what John Redmond was coerced into doing in 1914, added MacIntee.

De Valera and his followers walked out while the vote was being taken, in protest against the nomination of Griffith. Speaker MacNeill put the motion for Griffith's election, and he was unanimously chosen.

Among those who walked out with De Valera was Robert C. Barton, a signer of the peace treaty, who, while voting for it, had declared he signed it under duress. He voted for President De Valera's re-election.

After his election President Griffith made this announcement:

"The Dail will continue to exist until the Irish Free State is set up."

President Griffith nominated, and the Dail ratified viva voce, the following cabinet members:

Minster of Finance—Michael Collins.

Foreign Affairs—George Gavan Duffy.

Home Affairs—Eammon J. Duggan.

Local Government—William T. Cosgrave.

Economic Affairs—Bryan O'Higgins.

Defense—Richard Mulcahy.

Of the men nominated by Griffith, two were members of the De Valera cabinet. They are Michael Collins and William T. Cosgrave who retain their portfolios of finance and local government respectively.

George Gavan Duffy and E. J. Duggan were members of the Sinn Fein delegation to London and signers of the peace treaty. Duffy succeeds Griffith in the foreign affairs post and Duggan takes the home affairs portfolio which had been held by Austin Stack, chief lieutenant of De Valera in opposing the treaty.

O'Higgins, as minister of economics, succeeds Robert C. Barton, one of the signers of the peace treaty, but who declared his signature was given under duress. He voted for the treaty, but cast his vote for De Valera on the question of the president's re-election.

The palace of Versailles, near Paris, is said to be the costliest ever built. Louis XIV destroyed all the documents relating to this wonderful building to prevent its real cost ever being known.

A Very Important Hand

Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

BARON KATO SAYS PACT DISPELS AMERICAN-JAPANESE WAR CLOUDS

The advancement of American and Japanese friendship has been signally promoted by the Washington conference, Admiral Baron Kato, senior Japanese delegate to the conference, said in an address before the Japan society. "In a few short weeks," he added, "we have dissipated the clouds that marred the naturally clear and happy skies of the Pacific."

"Two months ago," Baron Kato continued, "we heard loose talk of possible war. Today, we are contemplating an established peace. Early in November the newspapers frequently used such phrases as 'conflict of interests,' 'supremacy of the seas,' and 'menacing aggression'; today they are talking more in terms of 'understanding,' 'accord' and 'co-operation'; and the principal criticism of Japan nowadays is that she does not agree quite as quickly as you make proposals for accord.

"Nor is this, my friends, only phraseology. Critics may say that such declarations as we have been making at Washington were made a hundred years ago at Vienna, and subsequently at The Hague, and therefore will amount to nothing. But that is not the case, for very definite reasons. In the first place, the several nations represented in Washington have given, by the concessions they have made to the views of others, tangible demonstrations of the earnestness of their intentions. Unless the spirit that actuates the people of these nations were deep-rooted in sincere desire, these concessions would not have been possible. Fortunately, the interests and the desires of the greater nations of the world are in accord; otherwise, the scrapping of hundreds of thousands of tons of fighting ships would not be practicable or acceptable.

Never Desired War.

"I want particularly to draw your attention to one fact. An effort has been made for a number of years to present Japan to you as a military nation designing to dominate the Pacific. Some of us Japanese have tried to disabuse the minds of those who were wont to believe this calumny, but with many the charge remained unrefuted up to the present conference. Within these recent weeks, Japan, by accepting the 5-5-3 ratio, has given evidence which only the weak minded will in future dispute; and at the same time this ratio is also assurance that you have no intention of assaulting us. We have never aspired or intended to challenge the security of America or her far ranging possessions; we have sought only security for ourselves. Never have we desired war—certainly never a conflict with the nation that is the greatest purchaser of our goods and at the same time the most powerful naval factor on the Pacific."

Admiral Kato declared that the naval agreement to limit the construction of offensive or capital ships, although it does not totally destroy the physical equipment for war at sea, does effectively remove from the relations of the great naval powers the distrust attendant on naval competition. This means, he said, not only economic relief from a heavy burden of taxation, but an even more important spiritual relief.

"This revival of decency in the world," he added, "is strengthened by the adoption of laws governing the use of submarines, the decision of the nations not to develop their Pacific bases, and the evident determination generally to restrict arms and the threat of arms.

"Would it be voicing too Utopian a hope to say that the benefit of the naval agreement will not end with the naval holiday? After 10 years of lighter taxes and freedom from doubt and from the threat of war, the nations may well be ready to say: 'We have got on well and peacefully with these obsolete ships. Why build new ones?' The nations may then be in as complete agreement as now, and instead of a feverish resumption of battleship building, there may follow an indefinite extension of the commonsense principle accepted in civilized communities, that only the police need bear arms, and only for the enforcement of law against lawbreakers."

No Designs on China.

In the matter of the Far Eastern problems, Baron Kato said that the conference delegations discovered that they were in substantial agreement on justice to China and on her right to develop her government without outside interference. It needed no argument, he affirmed, to men who will be reasonable, "that the best interests of Japan will be served by an independent, orderly and well governed China—for such a China will supply the raw materials essential to Japan's life, will possess the means of purchasing Japanese products, and will be secure from the menace of foreign attack."

"But, there is a word of warning that should be spoken," he added. "The difficulties in China cannot be cleared away in a day. In spite of the hopes of her friends, among whom we count ourselves, the work to be done is so vast that the problem of it may be with us for decades. But always remember this: China's misfortunes are not caused by Japan, even though the effort has been made, and will continue, to make you believe the contrary."

Referring to the four power Pacific treaty he remarked that, although the geographical scope of the treaty is limited strictly to the area of the Pacific, its influence and example for peace will embrace the whole world.

"That compact," he continued, "has been made possible by the spirit of mutual trust and confidence existing among the nations that are party to it. Apparently an appreciable part of America has learned that we are not a yellow peril but a nation of human beings in whose hearts, as in those of most of humanity, there can be discovered some of the yellow gold of good will.

"The frank discussion and the publicity which has distinguished this conference have removed much of the ignorance of one another which created distrust. It is already an unqualified success; and, from my point of view, we could so describe it if it had accomplished nothing besides bring us—Americans and Japanese—so much closer together."

TO HUNT WEATHER SECRET IN NORTH

Amundsen Says Arctic Country Holds Key to Forecasting.

Within four years Captain Roald Amundson, Arctic adventurer and discoverer of the South Pole, expects to return to civilization from the North Pole in possession of the knowledge and power that will enable scientists to predict weather conditions for a year in advance.

Captain Amundson is enroute to Washington, where he will discuss with directors of the Carnegie Institute details of his renewed attempt to drift across the top of the world in his ice-bound craft.

With him he will take instruments for a super-scientific study of the upper air reaches of the polar regions. He says he will attempt to work out the theory of Professor Wilhelm Bjerknes of the University of Christiania, Norway, that the weather conditions at the North Pole govern the weather of the remainder of the earth's surface, and that an intimate knowledge of the farthest north weather "temperaments" will enable scientists to determine for a year or more in advance a more or less exact chart of weather conditions in the remainder of the world. If this is accomplished, he said, it will prove an inestimable boon to the world's crop growers.

Captain Amundsen will make all his scientific reports to the Carnegie Institute. His vessel, the Maud, is now being provisioned in Seattle for a seven year voyage, although the North sea explorer believes he will complete his unique expedition in less than four years. There will be nine men in his party, including Captain Oscar Wisping, who was one of his crew on the trip to the South Pole. The Maud will sail next June.

The explorer brought to New York two adopted daughters, members of the Tsjuktsji tribe of Siberia. They are the first of their people to visit the United States. Cakonita, 5, is full blooded Tsjuksji, but the other, Camilla Carpendale, 11, is the daughter of a Russian fur trader.

Captain Amundsen said he adopted the two when he found them starving with their tribe near Wrangel Island. They will leave in a few days for Christiania, where their foster father has arranged for their education.

DOUGHBOYS ON LIMPING TRANSPORT NEVER PAUSED IN CRAP GAME IN STORM

A thousand doughboys returning from Germany on the transport Crook learned last Saturday for the first time that their ship had sprung a leak and had been in danger during great gales that swept the North Atlantic.

"Not a crap game stopped," was the smiling comment of Captain Frank Reppa, as the Crook was being lashed to her pier at the transport base in Brooklyn. The transport St. Mihiel, which had been dispatched to her assistance, accompanied her up the bay.

The doughboys eagerly scanned the newspapers giving accounts of the plight of the Crook, and then remarked that seasickness gave them more concern than anything else.

Captain Reppa said most of the crew of 140 were sent below decks to plug up opened seams. Some later leaked in and it was necessary to remove baggage. Care was taken to see that the water did not reach the coffins of 652 bodies of American soldiers which were transported from French cemeteries for reinterment in their native soil.

The Crook's skipper was inclined to belittle the experience. He said some of the rivets had given away, causing the seams to open, but that at no time was there great danger. In addition to the 968 enlisted men and 50 casuals, the Crook brought 14 German brides and eight babies.

Ouch! Lame Back

Rub backache, Lumbago, Soreness and stiffness away—Try this!

Back hurt you? Can't straighten up without feeling sudden pains, sharp aches and twinges? Now listen! That's lumbago, sciatica or maybe from a strain, and you'll get blessed relief the moment you rub your back with soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil." Nothing else takes out soreness, lameness and stiffness so quickly. You simply rub it on and out comes the pain. It is perfectly harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin.

Limber up! Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle from any drug store, and after using it just once you'll forget that you ever had backache, lumbago or sciatica, because your back will never hurt or cause any more misery. It never disappoints and has been recommended for 60 years.

YANK FORCES IN RHINELAND HELP EUROPE

American Detachment of Occupation on Rhine River Creates Friendly Spirit Among German People.

The American forces in Germany are assisting in every possible way in bringing about the ultimate stabilization of Europen generally.

The American detachments on the Rhine are now virtually on a peace time footing, the policy of Major Henry T. Allen being to treat the civilian population with consideration but at the same time maintaining, of course, the dignity and prestige of an army of occupation and of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High commission.

Outlining the policy of the American forces to some 400 officers, Colonel W. H. Hay, chief of staff, made it clear that a part of the duties of the army under the present circumstances was to help whenever the opportunity presented itself to create a friendly spirit among the countries of Europe and in this way carry out the peaceful missions so desired by the majority of the nations of the world.

Deal Considerately.

The policy of General Allen, said Colonel Hay, had always been to deal with the Germans considerately, and at the same time firmly, and he emphasized the importance of each member of the army so conducting himself as to always reflect only credit upon his uniform and his country. The United States as a whole, he said, would be judged by Europeans for years to come, long after the American army had gone home, by the officers and enlisted men comprising the Rhineland forces at the present time.

Colonel Hay pointed out that his remarks with reference to the intercourse between the Americans and Germans had no bearing on the question of social relations, as this, he thought, would naturally take care of itself; and said that the American officers probably would continue to conduct themselves as heretofore, the relations of officers and the Germans having been confined chiefly to association only in official capacities.

Mind Own Business.

American officers generally have never associated with the Germans in the three years of occupation, and there has been no attempt on either side to establish social relations. There have been exceptions both ways, but at the present time there is no tendency on the part of American officers nor the better class of Germans to inaugurate ordinary social relations, and each goes his separate way trying to make the best of circumstances unavoidable in an occupied area. Many German families of the upper class have left Coblenz since the occupation began rather than put up with the inconveniences brought about in the matter of billeting, all of the occupied cities being short of housing and office space and consequently overcrowded.

Colonel David L. Stone, representative of General Allen on the Inter-Allied Rhineland High commission, also addressed the officers, describing the organization and duties of the commission and the general effect of American participation in the Rhineland occupation. Colonel Stone said that many Americans and Europeans who had visited the area were of the opinion that, because of America's impartiality with regard to European affairs, the mere fact of American forces participating in the occupation and continuing to do so, would have a far-reaching influence upon the progress of stabilization of Central European affairs.

Square Deal Urged.

Still greater effect would be shown, Colonel Stone said, as the American forces here displayed in themselves the traditional reputation of the United State for justice and square dealing to all and he urged every American officer to realize this and to impress the fact upon the enlisted men, and that each and every American should do his own individual part in the great work before him. Colonel Stone urged the Americans to post themselves upon European conditions so that upon returning home each could give his friends a clear insight to the actual conditions which confront this part of the world today.

As has often been said by writers and speakers, Colonel Stone said in conclusion, the serious economic situation in Europe affected the entire world and until normal conditions were restored over here there could be no return to normalcy in the United States which depended extensively upon European trade as an outlet to many of its vast industries and that, on this account, as well as for the good of humanity, the Americans generally at home should take an active interest in bringing about the earliest economic rehabilitation of Europe.

Cures Asthma or Costs Nothing

Any reader who suffers from the above disease can be quickly cured without risking a penny through the remarkable discovery of C. Leavengood, 1588 S. W. Blvd., Rosedale, Kans. Don't send a penny—just write Mr. Leavengood and he will send you a big bottle o' his prescription on 10 days' trial. If it cures pay $1.25. Otherwise you owe nothing.
—Advertisement.

BRITISH SEEK NON-BURSTING GAS TANK FOR AIRPLANES

Experiments with an airplane petrol tank, which can be dropped from any height without bursting, have been made at Farnborough airdome in England.

Fastened to a running engine, the tank was dropped from the top of the highest airplane shed onto a concrete base and did not burst.

Many airmen lost their lives through petrol tanks bursting and catching fire.

Russians Form Trust

Three of the largest coal and iron properties in the Dometz basin of Russia have been organized into a trust by a Russian company which has received a concession from the government and been promised a loan of 25,000,000 gold rubles, or their equivalent. This company is called the South Russian Steel Co.

QUART OF WHISKY BRINGS $30,000 DAMAGE SUIT

An unusual suit for damages as a result of the enactment of the prohibition law was filed in federal court by Mrs. Irene Dauberman of Lewisburg, Pa. Repolit Szutowicz of Milton, Pa., is the defendant.

Mrs. Dauberman charges that last August her husband, Clarence Dauberman, purchased a quart of whisky from the wife of the defendant and then lost control of his reason and shot Sheriff Rennor, of Lewisburg, in the wrist, and John P. Tegmeier in the chest. Dauberman was later convicted and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary on charges of assault with intent to kill.

Mrs. Dauberman asks for $30,000 damages from Szutowicz because of the humiliation and disgrace brought upon her and for being deprived of the society and financial support of her husband.

Gets Penrose Toga

George Wharton Pepper, noted constitutional lawyer, of Philadelphia, who was appointed by Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania to the United States senate as successor to the late Boies Penrose. The new senator is 55 years old and extremely popular in eastern Philadelphia. He attained national prominence as defense counsel for organized baseball against the defunct Federal league.

SENATE PROGRAM INCLUDES BONUS

G. O. P. Leaders Outline Legislative Plan at Meeting of Leaders.

Administration leaders agreed recently to the main features of the legislative program for the present session of congress. A preliminary agreement was reached at a dinner given to Republican senators by Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois. The program was ratified at the capital. It provides for the enactment of:

The foreign debt refunding bill, perhaps, with a possible amendment to provide for sale of foreign bonds to raise funds for the payment of a soldier bonus.

The co-operative marketing bill and reclamation bill, the latter probably not including drainage of swamp lands, which has been insisted upon by southern representatives.

The general tariff bill.

Twelve appropriation bills for the federal department.

Probably two new bills, one for the maintenance of the American merchant marine, and the other for reorganization of the federal departments.

Ratification of the treaties, growing out of the armament conference, at least four in number.

Republican senate leaders are of the opinion that the domestic part of the legislative program can be disposed of soon unless the Democrats filibuster against the general tariff act. There is a feeling, however, that the Democrats likely will carry the tariff question into the campaign, preventing final enactment of the general law until after the election of next November.

While the first big administration bill to be considered in this session of congress, the foreign debt reinvolving a soldiers' bonus, it is considered likely that the bonus bill itself will not be enacted for several months.

The house is practically ready now to begin consideration of the bonus legislation, but with the jam of legislation on the senate side other measures doubtless will take precedence.

Judge's "Fines" Cleans Spectators' Pockets

Forty spectators in Judge Asa G. Adams' Chicago court of domestic relations left the courtroom penniless after Judge Adams summoned them before him, assessed each person what money he had on his person and told each to leave.

The proceeds, amounting to $6.68, went into the "junior cheer fund," for needy families brought into court. Many were penniless and were allowed to depart with a warning.

The morals court also declared war on sightseers and curious spectators a few days ago when it was announced that a picture of those who congregated to hear cases in the morals court would be printed in a newspaper.

Want Junked Ships

Miami Beach, Fla., would like to have a brace of warships when Uncle Sam gets ready to scrap the greater part of the fleet and the city council has voted to formally request that the Navy Department send two vessels there to be sunk off the jetties at the entrance to Biscayne bay. The councilmen think they would make an imposing harbor gate.

GROWTH OF U. S. IS PHENOMENAL

Population Increases 1,000 Per Cent in 100 Years, Says Bank's Report.

The magic of the industrial, commercial and financial development of the United States during the past 100 years is strikingly portrayed in a statement made by the trade experts of the National City Bank, of New York, made public recently.

In 1822, the population of the United States was less than 10,000,000 whereast in 1922 it is approximately 107,000,000—a gain of more than 1,000 per cent. During the same period the population of the whole world increased only 150 per cent.

"Our international commerce," the statement says, "even in the present moment of depression is 60 times as much as that of a century ago, having grown from $109,000,000 in 1821 to nearly or quite $7,000,000,000 in 1921, while the international commerce of the world in 1921 may possibly total 40 times that of a century ago when it stood at $1,659,000,000.

Transportation An Aid.

"This growth with us has been largely due to increased facilities of transportation. In 1821 our great Mississippi valley with its wonderful producing possibilities had but 2,000,000 people and their only method of sending their products to tidewater was by the rivers and the Great Lakes, for even the Erie canal was not yet finished at that date and steam railways for commercial service were then a thing unknown in any part of the world.

"Of the 750,000 miles of railway built in all the world since 1821, over one-third was constructed in the United States, chiefly to connect the great interior with the ocean frontages, and the "Middle West" which had then 2,000,000 population has now 50,000,000 and is not only the world's biggest producer of grain and meats but is turning out over one-third of the manufactures of the country.

Industrial Strides

"The manufactures of the world in 1820 are estimated by Mulhall at $4,250,000 while our census of 1920 puts the value of those of the United States alone at $62,000,000,000, or nearly 15 times that of the whole world a century earlier. With this tremendous growth in our manufacturing industries, our exports of domestic manufactures exclusive of foodstuffs have grown from less than $8,000,000 in 1821 to over $2,000,000,000 in 1921, or 250 times as much in the "lean" year just ended as in the corresponding year of the preceding century.

"With this tremendous increase in industrial, commercial and business activity has come a corresponding advance in the financial requirements and supplies and the total "money in circulation" which was officially reported at $67,100,000 in 1820, is officially stated at $5,676,711,000 on December 1, 1921.

Area Doubled

"Meantime the centers of industry and business have grown amazingly, the population of New York having increased from 130,000 in 1822 to over 6,000,000 in 1922; Philadelphia, from 108,000 to nearly 2,000,000, and Chicago from a "hamlet of log houses inhabited by less than 100 people" in 1830 to approximately 3,000,000 in 1922.

"Not all of this growth in the industries and prosperity of the country has come from a mere increase in population, for our area has doubled meantime, the total area of the United States having grown from 1,792,000 square miles in 1821 to 3,620,000 square miles, including Alaska, at the present time. Our additions of territory since 1822 consist of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and the entire Pacific frontage, and thus includes enormous additions to the agricultural and mineral wealth of the country.

"Thus the year 1922 finds the United States the world's chief agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and financial nation. The possibilities of a further expansion in all these lines are found in the fact that with our population, exclusive of Alaska, is still only 36 per square mile, or less than one-tenth that of certain of the most prosperous of our European neighbors."

WILL WIDEN PRICE PROBE

Daugherty Directs Inquiry Be Carried to All Classes of Business.

The government's chief investigating agencies have been merged in a determined drive on excessive retail prices. At the suggestion of Attorney General Daugherty the probe will be extended to all classes of business in an attempt to fix responsibility for wide differences between retail and wholesale prices of commodities.

The attorney general has directed that the government widen its probe to include middlemen and others suspected of maintaining high prices.

The department of justice, cooperating with the departments of labor and commerce, are seeking information from agencies in all parts of the country that may show that manufacturers and middlemen are openly violating the law.

Retail prices charts and other data, compiled by government agents, working under direction of William J. Burns, convinced the attorney general that the probe should go deeper. The attorney general will consolidate much of the information to be gathered with other information on file relating to alleged profiteering among the packing material manufacturers. He does not seek merely to strike at petty profiteering but is eager to get the "big fellows" heading the business cliques.

LOST!

250 Pimples, 736 Blackheads and 3 Boils!

Found,—that glorious feeling that comes with a clear, pure, ruddy complexion.

No reward is offered, because they are lost forever! No question will be asked, except one question, "How did you lose them?" There is but one answer,—"I cut out new fad treatments and guesswork; I used one of the most powerful blood-cleansers, blood-purifiers and flesh-builders known, and that is S. S. S.! Now my face is pinkish, my skin clear as a rose, my cheeks are filled out and my rheumatism, too, is gone!" This will be your experience, too, if you try S. S. S. It is guaranteed to be purely vegetable in all its remarkably effective medicinal ingredients. S. S. S. means a new history for you from now on! S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

Hair and Skin Beauty Preserved By Cuticura

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples or scalp irritation, you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Laboratories, Dept 20F, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

BAYER

Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

-FITS-

"I cured my fits by simple remedy. Doctors gave me up," says Mrs. P. Gram of Milwaukee. You can receive a bottle of the same kind of medicine she used "free" by writing to Dr. LEPSO, Dept. 66 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

The safe and sure remedy. Stood the test for 60 years. To children an ounce of it never fails. All druggists, 50c. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Phila.

DROPSY Treated One Week. Short breathing relieved few hours, swelling in a few days, regulates liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, purifies blood, strengthens the entire system. Free Trial Treatment. Colbin Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-19, Atlanta, Ga.

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Gentle Relief Which Is Healing Thousands

Send Postal for Dollar Trial Free

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer. Send your name and address and we will send you a regular Dollar package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorbent Treatment. Bleeding, Itching, Protruding Piles, and such Piles respond in plain, simple TO TRY. Dr. Van Vleck was surgeon U. S. Army, spent forty years perfecting this famous Absorption Method. No pain, no pills—just a home treatment that can be tried by you without cost. Then, after trying, if you are satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could show more faith in our remedy. It is recommended at every stage and condition of Itching, Blind, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetime of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkable restorative system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed. Even after 30 and 40 years of suffering, the worst cases are often controlled in a few days. Won't you try it at our expense? Write Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB-2, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

CATARRH

TREATED FREE

10 days to prove quick relief. Mrs. Coffee had catarrh, deafness and noices. Two surgical operations failed. He found a treatment that gave complete relief. Then she used it successfully. Want you to try it free. Write DR. W. O. COFFEE, Dept. 14, Davenport, Iowa.

GOITRE Pay When Well

I have an honest, proven remedy for goitre (big neck). It checks the growth at once, reduces the enlargement, stops pain and distress and relieves in a little while. Pay when well. Tell your friends about this. Write me at once. DR. ROCK, Dept. 98 Box 737, Milwaukee, Wis.

A Baby In Your Home

Thousands of copies of a new book by Dr. H. Will Elders are being distributed among women without cost. Every woman with children should read this book and learn about STERILTONE and its wonderful effect on constitutional weakness. Many things are revealed that the average woman has never been told before. Book send name to Dr. H. Will Elders Box 21 St. Louis, Mo.